

STABLE BUNDLES OF RANK 2 WITH 4 SECTIONS

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ABSTRACT. This paper contains results on stable bundles of rank 2 with space of sections of dimension 4 on a smooth irreducible projective algebraic curve C . There is a known lower bound on the degree for the existence of such bundles; the main result of the paper is a geometric criterion for this bound to be attained. For a general curve C of genus 10, we show that the bound cannot be attained, but that there exist Petri curves of this genus for which the bound is sharp. We interpret the main results for various curves and in terms of Clifford indices and coherent systems.

1. INTRODUCTION

This paper began life some years ago with a proof that, on a general curve of genus 10, there does not exist a stable bundle of rank 2 and degree 12 with 4 independent sections, but that such bundles do exist on certain Petri curves of genus 10. The motivation for this came partly from a paper of C. Voisin [22] concerning bundles of rank 2 with canonical determinant and partly from results involving the Clifford index contained in [14]. In fact, the classical Clifford's theorem for line bundles has been extended to semistable bundles of higher rank by G. Xiao [24, p. 477] (see also [5, Theorem 2.1]) as follows: if E is a semistable vector bundle of rank n and slope $\mu = \frac{d}{n}$ on a smooth projective curve C of genus g such that $0 \leq \mu \leq 2g - 2$, then $h^0(E) \leq \frac{d}{2} + n$. This result was improved by R. Re [19] and further refined by the second author [14] to a version which takes into account the Clifford index γ_1 of C . In [14], it is conjectured that, for $g \geq 4$ and E semistable, $h^0(E) \leq \frac{d - \gamma_1 n}{2} + n$ for $\gamma_1 + 2 \leq \mu \leq 2g - 4 - \gamma_1$. Note that, for a general curve of genus 10, the Clifford index is 4, so, when $n = 2$, the conjecture becomes

$$h^0(E) \leq \frac{d}{2} - 2 \text{ for } 6 \leq \mu \leq 12.$$

In particular bundles of degree 12 with $h^0 = 4$ represent a “corner point” for these inequalities.

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The result mentioned above was never published and, as far as we are aware, has not been published since except in a brief form in the survey article [16]. However, there have been several developments that add to the interest of the result and also place it in a more general context. The first of these is the broadening of higher rank Brill-Noether theory into the study of coherent systems on curves (in fact the form of the result in [16] is in this context). The second is the introduction of higher rank Clifford indices (see [10]) as follows. Let C be a smooth projective curve of genus $g \geq 4$. For any vector bundle E of rank n and degree d on C , consider

$$\gamma(E) := \frac{1}{n} (d - 2(h^0(E) - n)) = \mu(E) - 2\frac{h^0(E)}{n} + 2.$$

For any positive integer n we then define the following invariants of C :

$$\gamma_n := \min_E \left\{ \gamma(E) \mid \begin{array}{l} E \text{ semistable of rank } n \\ h^0(E) \geq n + 1, \mu(E) \leq g - 1 \end{array} \right\}$$

and

$$\gamma'_n := \min_E \left\{ \gamma(E) \mid \begin{array}{l} E \text{ semistable of rank } n \\ h^0(E) \geq 2n, \mu(E) \leq g - 1 \end{array} \right\}.$$

Note that $\gamma_1 = \gamma'_1$ is the usual Clifford index of the curve C .

These definitions have led to a modified form of the conjecture of [14] as $\gamma'_n = \gamma_1$. The third reason for added interest in the problems we discuss here is that, very recently, a counter-example to the conjecture for $n = 3$ has been noted [15]. For $n = 2$, the conjecture is still open and we do not construct any counter-examples here, but our results do suggest where one might look for them.

Finally, new estimates for the dimensions of Brill-Noether loci with fixed determinant have been obtained, also very recently, by B. Osserman [17].

In order to state our results, we need some definitions. Let C be a smooth irreducible projective algebraic curve of genus $g \geq 2$ defined over the complex numbers, and let $M(n, d)$ (resp. $\widetilde{M}(n, d)$) denote the moduli space of stable vector bundles (resp. S-equivalence classes of semistable vector bundles) of rank n and degree d over C . The *Brill-Noether locus* $B(n, d, k)$ is the subvariety of $M(n, d)$ defined by

$$B(n, d, k) = \{E \in M(n, d) \mid h^0(E) \geq k\}.$$

Corresponding subvarieties $\widetilde{B}(n, d, k)$ of $\widetilde{M}(n, d)$ can be defined similarly; note that $B(n, d, k) = \widetilde{B}(n, d, k)$ when $\gcd(n, d) = 1$. The most fundamental question concerning these loci is to determine when they are non-empty (see [8] for a survey of results on this and other questions in the Brill-Noether theory of vector bundles). The purpose of this paper is to study this question in the first case for which the answer is not completely known, namely $n = 2$, $k = 4$.

For general curves, M. Teixidor i Bigas has obtained non-emptiness results using degeneration methods [20] and L. Brambila-Paz has obtained both emptiness and non-emptiness results by other methods [4]. However we shall work in a wider context. For this, we need a definition from [10]; the *gonality sequence* $\{d_r\}$ of C is defined by

$$d_r := \min\{\deg L \mid L \text{ a line bundle on } C \text{ with } h^0(L) \geq r + 1\}.$$

We say that d_r computes γ_1 if $d_r \leq g - 1$ and $\gamma_1 = d_r - 2r$. By classical Brill-Noether theory, we have always

$$(1) \quad d_r \leq g + r - \left\lfloor \frac{g}{r+1} \right\rfloor.$$

We need also the concept of a *Petri curve*; the precise definition is not important, but we do require the facts that a general curve is Petri, that there exist Petri curves lying on K3 surfaces (see [11]) and that, on a Petri curve, the inequalities of (1) are all equalities. Although the definition of Clifford index requires $g \geq 4$, the formulae for the gonality are valid for all g .

In section 2, we obtain results on semistable and stable bundles of rank 2 with $h^0 \geq 4$, especially those of degree $\leq 2d_1$ (note that such a bundle always has degree $\geq \min\{2d_1, d_4\}$ (see [10, Theorem 5.2] and Proposition 2.4 below)). In particular we determine the emptiness or non-emptiness of $B(2, d, 4)$ and $\tilde{B}(2, d, 4)$ in many cases (Proposition 2.1 and Remark 2.7). We also discuss these results for various different curves (Examples 2.8–2.10). In section 3, we suppose $d_4 \leq 2d_1$ and concentrate on stable bundles of this type which have the minimum possible degree d_4 . This leads to our first main theorem:

Theorem 3.2. *Suppose $d_4 \leq 2d_1$. Then*

- (i) *if $B(2, d_4, 4) \neq \emptyset$, there exists a line bundle $M \in B(1, d_4, 5)$ such that $\phi_M(C)$ is contained in a quadric;*
- (ii) *if $d_4 < 2d_1$ and there exists $M \in B(1, d_4, 5)$ such that $\phi_M(C)$ is contained in a quadric, then $B(2, d_4, 4) \neq \emptyset$.*

(Here, for any generated line bundle M , ϕ_M denotes the morphism $C \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(H^0(M)^*)$ defined by evaluation of sections of M .) We relate this result to possible counter-examples to the conjecture $\gamma'_2 = \gamma_1$ (Remark 3.5) and, for Petri curves, to the possible existence of non-empty Brill-Noether loci for which the *expected dimension*

$$\beta(2, d, 4) := 4g - 3 - 4(4 - d + 2g - 2)$$

is negative (Remark 3.6). We obtain also an upper bound for $\dim B(2, d_4, 4)$ for a general curve of genus $g \geq 10$ (Proposition 3.7).

In section 4, we prove the main result of the original version of this paper, namely

Theorem 4.1. (i) *Let C be a general curve of genus 10. Then $B(2, d, 4) \neq \emptyset$ if and only if $d \geq 13$.*

(ii) *There exist Petri curves of genus 10 for which $B(2, 12, 4) \neq \emptyset$.*

In section 5, we discuss curves of odd genus and obtain an interesting example for $g = 5$ (Proposition 5.1). Finally, in section 6, we show how our results can be interpreted in terms of coherent systems.

Throughout the paper, C is a smooth irreducible projective curve of genus $g \geq 2$ defined over an algebraically closed field of characteristic 0. The canonical bundle on C is denoted by K . For any vector bundle E on C , we write d_E for the degree of E .

2. BUNDLES OF RANK 2 WITH 4 SECTIONS

Proposition 2.1. *Let C be a curve of genus $g \geq 2$. Then*

- (i) $\tilde{B}(2, 2d_1, 4) \neq \emptyset$;
- (ii) $B(2, d, 4) \neq \emptyset$ if $d \geq 2d_1 + 3$; moreover, if there exist two non-isomorphic line bundles L_1, L_2 of degree d_1 with $h^0(L_i) = 2$, then $B(2, d, 4) \neq \emptyset$ for $d \geq 2d_1 + 1$;
- (iii) if $d < 2d_1$, then $B(2, d, 4) = \tilde{B}(2, d, 4)$;
- (iv) if $e \leq 2d_1$ and $B(2, e, 4) \neq \emptyset$, then $B(2, d, 4) \neq \emptyset$ for $d \geq e$.

Proof. (i) By definition, there exist line bundles on C of degree d_1 with $h^0 = 2$. Let L_1, L_2 be two such line bundles. Then $L_1 \oplus L_2$ is semistable of degree $2d_1$ with $h^0 = 4$.

(ii) Consider extensions

$$(2) \quad 0 \rightarrow L_1 \oplus L_2 \rightarrow E \rightarrow \tau \rightarrow 0,$$

where L_1, L_2 are non-isomorphic line bundles of the same degree with $h^0(L_i) = 2$ and τ is a torsion sheaf of length $t > 0$. Such extensions are classified by pairs (e_1, e_2) , where $e_i \in \text{Ext}^1(\tau, L_i)$. When $t = 1$, it is easy to see that E is a stable vector bundle provided e_1 and e_2 are both non-zero. For any $t > 0$, it is in fact true that E is a stable vector bundle for the general extension (2) [13, Théorème A.5]. This completes the proof when L_1, L_2 have degree d_1 . When there exists only one line bundle L of degree d_1 with $h^0(L) = 2$, we take $L_1 = L(p), L_2 = L(q)$ in (2), where p, q are distinct points of C .

(iii) Suppose that $d < 2d_1$ and that E is semistable of degree d . If E is strictly semistable, then d is even and there exists a line subbundle L of E of degree $\frac{d}{2}$. Now $\frac{d}{2} < d_1$, so $h^0(L) < 2$ and $h^0(E/L) < 2$. This contradicts the fact that $h^0(E) \geq 4$, so E cannot be strictly semistable.

(iv) It is sufficient to prove that $B(2, e + 1, 4) \neq \emptyset$, since we can then obtain the result by tensoring with effective line bundles. For this, let $E \in B(2, e, 4)$ and consider extensions

$$(3) \quad 0 \rightarrow E \rightarrow F \rightarrow \tau \rightarrow 0,$$

where F is a vector bundle and τ has length 1. Every line subbundle L of E has $d_L < \frac{e}{2} \leq d_1$, so $h^0(L) < 2$. Hence every quotient line bundle L' of E has $h^0(L') \geq 3$. It follows that $d_{L'} \geq d_2$, so $d_L \leq e - d_2$. Thus every line subbundle of F has degree $\leq e - d_2 + 1 < \frac{e+1}{2} = \mu(F)$ since $e \leq 2d_1 \leq 2d_2 - 2$. So F is stable. \square

Remark 2.2. For a Petri curve of genus $g \geq 3$, there exist non-isomorphic L_1, L_2 of degree d_1 with $h^0(L_i) = 2$ and Proposition 2.1(ii) states that $B(2, d, 4)$ is non-empty for $d \geq g + 3$ when g is even and for $d \geq g + 4$ when g is odd. This was previously proved by Teixidor for a general curve using degeneration methods [20]. This implies the result for odd d for any curve on which d_1 takes its generic value $g + 1 - \lfloor \frac{g}{2} \rfloor$. On the other hand, for a hyperelliptic curve (and in particular any curve of genus 2), there is only one line bundle L of degree $d_1 = 2$ with $h^0 = 2$. The situation for $g = 2$ is described in the following proposition.

Proposition 2.3. *Let C be a curve of genus 2. Then*

- $\tilde{B}(2, d, 4) \neq \emptyset$ if and only if $d = 4$ or $d \geq 6$;
- $B(2, d, 4) \neq \emptyset$ if and only if $d \geq 6$.

Proof. Suppose first that E is a semistable bundle of rank 2 and degree d . If $d \leq 3$, then the Clifford theorem of [24] gives $h^0(E) \leq 3$. For $d = 5$, we have $h^0(E) = 3$ by the Riemann-Roch theorem. On the other hand, if $d = 4$ or $d = 6$, there certainly exist semistable bundles E with $h^0(E) = 4$, namely $K \oplus K$ and $L_1 \oplus L_2$, where L_1, L_2 are any line bundles of degree 3. By Proposition 2.1(ii), $B(2, d, 4) \neq \emptyset$ for $d \geq 7$. Since $K \oplus K$ is the only semistable bundle of degree 4 with $h^0 = 4$ (see [19]), it remains only to show that there exists a stable bundle E of degree 6 with $h^0(E) \geq 4$. For this we consider extensions

$$(4) \quad 0 \rightarrow L \rightarrow E \rightarrow M \rightarrow 0,$$

where $\deg L = 2$ and $\deg M = 4$. Suppose that $L \not\cong K$; then $h^0(L) = 1$ and $h^1(L) = 0$. On the other hand, $h^0(M) = 3$, so it follows from the cohomology sequence of (4) that $h^0(E) = 4$. Moreover, it is a standard fact (see, for example, [9]) that, for the general extension (4), E is stable. \square

We now return to the case of an arbitrary curve C of genus $g \geq 2$.

Proposition 2.4. *Suppose that $E \in B(2, d, 4)$ with $d \leq 2d_1$. Let E' be the image of the evaluation morphism $H^0(E) \otimes \mathcal{O} \rightarrow E$. Then*

- (i) $h^0(L) \leq 1$ for every line subbundle L of E ;
- (ii) $h^0(\det E') \geq 5$;
- (iii) $d \geq d_4$.

Proof. (i) Since E is stable of degree $d \leq 2d_1$, every line subbundle L of E has degree $d_L < d_1$ and so $h^0(L) \leq 1$.

(ii) [This follows directly from (i) and [18, Lemma 3.9]; for the convenience of the reader and for future reference, we include a proof.] It follows from (i) that E' is of rank 2 and $h^0(E'^*) = 0$ (otherwise \mathcal{O} would be a direct summand of E' and the other factor would be a line bundle L with $h^0(L) \geq 3$. If $E' = E$, then E' is stable by hypothesis. If $E' \neq E$, any proper quotient of E' is a non-trivial generated line bundle and therefore has degree $\geq d_1 > \mu(E')$. So again E' is stable.

Now consider the exact sequence

$$(5) \quad 0 \rightarrow D_V(E')^* \rightarrow V \otimes \mathcal{O} \rightarrow E' \rightarrow 0,$$

where V is a 4-dimensional subspace of $H^0(E')$ which generates E' . Applying \bigwedge^2 , we obtain the two sequences

$$(6) \quad 0 \rightarrow F \rightarrow \bigwedge^2 V \otimes \mathcal{O} \rightarrow \det E' \rightarrow 0$$

and

$$(7) \quad 0 \rightarrow \bigwedge^2 D_V(E')^* \rightarrow F \rightarrow D_V(E')^* \otimes E' \rightarrow 0.$$

Now, from (5), $D_V(E')$ has rank 2, is generated and satisfies $h^0(D_V(E')) \geq 4$ and $h^0(D_V(E')^*) = 0$. It follows that any proper quotient of $D_V(E')$ is a non-trivial

generated line bundle and therefore has degree $\geq d_1 \geq \mu(D_V(E'))$. So $D_V(E')$ is at least semistable. Since $\mu(D_V(E')) = \mu(E')$ and E' is stable, this implies that $h^0(D_V(E')^* \otimes E') \leq 1$. Hence, by (7), $h^0(F) \leq 1$ and, by (6), $h^0(\det E') \geq 5$.

(iii) Since $\det E'$ is a subsheaf of $\det E$, (iii) follows from (ii) and the definition of d_4 . \square

Remark 2.5. Under the same hypotheses, suppose that $h^0(F) > 0$, where F is defined by (6). Then $h^0(D_V(E')^* \otimes E') > 0$ by (7). From the proof of Proposition 2.4(ii), we see that E' is stable and $D_V(E')$ is semistable, and these two bundles have the same slope. So $D_V(E') \cong E'$ and $h^0(F) = 1$.

We have the following corollary, which is also an immediate consequence of [10, Theorem 5.2].

Corollary 2.6. *Let E be a semistable bundle of rank 2 with $h^0(E) = 4$. Then $\gamma(E) \geq \min\{\gamma_1, \frac{d_4}{2} - 2\}$.*

Proof. From the definition of $\gamma(E)$, we see that it is sufficient to show that $d_E \geq \min\{2d_1, d_4\}$. This follows at once from Propositions 2.4(iii) and 2.1(iii). \square

Remark 2.7. Propositions 2.1 and 2.4 lead to the following trichotomy:

- (a) $d_4 > 2d_1$. If also there exist two non-isomorphic line bundles of degree d_1 with $h^0 = 2$, then $\tilde{B}(2, d, 4) \neq \emptyset$ if and only if $d \geq 2d_1$ and $B(2, d, 4) \neq \emptyset$ if and only if $d \geq 2d_1 + 1$. If there is only one line bundle of degree d_1 with $h^0 = 2$, the same holds except that $B(2, 2d_1 + 1, 4)$ and $B(2, 2d_1 + 2, 4)$ could possibly be empty (see Proposition 2.3 for a case in which $B(2, 2d_1 + 1, 4) = \emptyset$).
- (b) $d_4 = 2d_1$. The same holds as in case (a) except that it is now possible that $B(2, 2d_1, 4) \neq \emptyset$; when this happens, $B(2, d, 4) \neq \emptyset$ if and only if $d \geq 2d_1$ (see Proposition 2.1(iv)).
- (c) $d_4 < 2d_1$. Let d_{\min} be the minimum value of d for which $\tilde{B}(2, d, 4) \neq \emptyset$. Then, by Propositions 2.1 and 2.4(iii), $d_4 \leq d_{\min} \leq 2d_1$. If $d_{\min} < 2d_1$, then $B(2, d, 4) \neq \emptyset$ if and only if $d \geq d_{\min}$. If $d_{\min} = 2d_1$, the situation is the same as in case (b).

Example 2.8. If C is a Petri curve of genus g , we have $d_r = g + r - \lfloor \frac{g}{r+1} \rfloor$. It follows that, if g is even, then $d_4 > 2d_1$ for $g \leq 8$. For $g = 4, 6, 8$, case (a) applies and $B(2, d, 4) \neq \emptyset$ if and only if $d \geq 2d_1 + 1$. If $g = 10, 12, 14$, then case (b) applies and it may happen that $B(2, 2d_1, 4) \neq \emptyset$. The case $g = 10$ will be discussed fully in section 4.

Example 2.9. If C is a smooth plane curve of degree $\delta \geq 5$, then $d_1 = \delta - 1$ and $d_4 = 2\delta - 1$, so we are in case (a). Moreover there exist infinitely many line bundles of degree d_1 with $h^0 = 2$, so $\tilde{B}(2, d, 4) \neq \emptyset$ if and only if $d \geq 2\delta - 2$ and $B(2, d, 4) \neq \emptyset$ if and only if $d \geq 2\delta - 1$.

Example 2.10. If C is a curve of Clifford dimension ≥ 4 (i.e. none of d_1, d_2, d_3 computes γ_1), then we are in case (c). In fact, d_r computes γ_1 for some $r \geq 4$. By [7, Corollary 3.5], $d_r \geq 4r - 3 > 3r$. So

$$d_4 \leq d_r - r + 4 < 2d_r - 4r + 4 = 2\gamma_1 + 4 < 2d_1.$$

If C has Clifford dimension 3, then C is an intersection of 2 cubics in \mathbb{P}^3 (see [12]) and has genus 10 with $\gamma_1 = 3$. It follows that $d_1 = 6$ and $d_4 = 12$, so we are in case (b).

3. BUNDLES OF DEGREE d_4

In this section, we consider the case where $d_4 \leq 2d_1$ and $d_E = d_4$ and state and prove our first main theorem.

Lemma 3.1. *Suppose $d_4 \leq 2d_1$ and $E \in B(2, d_4, 4)$, then*

- $h^0(E) = 4$;
- $h^0(\det E) = 5$ and $\det E$ is generated;
- E is generated;
- the canonical homomorphism $\bigwedge^2 H^0(E) \rightarrow H^0(\det E)$ is surjective;
- $D_{H^0(E)}(E) \cong E$.

Proof. If $h^0(E) \geq 5$, then, by Proposition 2.4(i) and [18, Lemma 3.9], we have $d_E \geq d_6 > d_4$, a contradiction; so $h^0(E) = 4$. Proposition 2.4(ii) implies that $h^0(\det E) \geq 5$ and that $d_{\det E'} \geq d_4$. Since $d_E = d_4$, this shows that $h^0(\det E) = 5$ and $\det E$ is generated; moreover $E' = E$ and E is generated. It follows from (6) that $h^0(F) > 0$. The remaining parts of the lemma now follow from Remark 2.5 and (6). \square

Theorem 3.2. *Suppose $d_4 \leq 2d_1$. Then*

- (i) *if $B(2, d_4, 4) \neq \emptyset$, there exists a line bundle $M \in B(1, d_4, 5)$ such that $\phi_M(C)$ is contained in a quadric;*
- (ii) *if $d_4 < 2d_1$ and there exists $M \in B(1, d_4, 5)$ such that $\phi_M(C)$ is contained in a quadric, then $B(2, d_4, 4) \neq \emptyset$.*

Proof. (i) Let $E \in B(2, d_4, 4)$. By Lemma 3.1, E is generated with $h^0(E) = 4$, so we have a morphism

$$\phi_E : C \longrightarrow \mathrm{Gr}(2, 4) \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}(\bigwedge^2 H^0(E)^*).$$

The line bundle $\det E$ is also generated and $h^0(\det E) = 5$, so we have a morphism

$$\phi_{\det E} : C \longrightarrow \mathbb{P}(H^0(\det E)^*).$$

Moreover the canonical homomorphism $\bigwedge^2 H^0(E) \rightarrow H^0(\det E)$ is surjective, so there is a canonical embedding of $\mathbb{P}(H^0(\det E)^*)$ in $\mathbb{P}(\bigwedge^2 H^0(E)^*)$ as a hyperplane, giving a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C & \xrightarrow{\phi_E} & \mathbb{P}(\bigwedge^2 H^0(E)^*) = \mathbb{P}^5 \\ \parallel & & \cup \\ C & \xrightarrow{\phi_{\det E}} & \mathbb{P}(H^0(\det E)^*) = \mathbb{P}^4. \end{array}$$

It follows that $\phi_{\det E}(C)$ is contained in the quadric $\mathrm{Gr}(2, 4) \cap \mathbb{P}^4$.

(ii) Suppose that M satisfies the hypothesis of (ii) and let q be a quadric containing $\phi_M(C)$ defined by an element $[q]$ of the kernel of the canonical map

$$(8) \quad \psi : S^2 H^0(M) \longrightarrow H^0(M^2).$$

We can choose a linear subspace W of $H^0(M)$ of dimension 3 such that W generates M and the kernel N of the linear map $W \otimes H^0(M) \rightarrow H^0(M^2)$ has dimension ≥ 4 . For this, first choose a line ℓ on q which does not meet $\phi_M(C)$ (a simple dimensional calculation shows that such lines exist). Now let W be the 3-dimensional subspace of

$H^0(M)$ which annihilates the 2-dimensional subspace of $H^0(M)^*$ defined by ℓ . The fact that ℓ does not meet $\phi_M(C)$ implies that W generates M , while the fact that ℓ lies on q implies that the image of $W \otimes H^0(M)$ in $S^2 H^0(M)$ contains $[q]$. It follows that the image of N in $S^2 H^0(M)$ contains $[q]$. Since the kernel of the map $N \rightarrow S^2 H^0(M)$ is $\bigwedge^2 W$, it follows at once that $\dim N \geq 4$.

Now define E^* to be the kernel of the evaluation map $W \otimes \mathcal{O} \rightarrow M$, so that we have an exact sequence

$$(9) \quad 0 \longrightarrow E^* \longrightarrow W \otimes \mathcal{O} \longrightarrow M \longrightarrow 0$$

and $\det E \cong M$. Tensoring (9) by M and recalling that $E^* \otimes M \cong E$, we obtain

$$(10) \quad 0 \longrightarrow E \longrightarrow W \otimes M \longrightarrow M^2 \longrightarrow 0.$$

So $H^0(E) \cong N$ and $h^0(E) \geq 4$. By (9), $h^0(E^*) = 0$ and E is generated, so any quotient line bundle L of E has $h^0(L) \geq 2$. So $d_L \geq d_1$ and E is stable. \square

Remark 3.3. (i) If $d_4 = 2d_1$, the argument of (ii) is still valid except that there is now the possibility that E is strictly semistable. In this case, we have an exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow L \longrightarrow E \longrightarrow L' \longrightarrow 0,$$

with L, L' of degree d_1 with $h^0(L) = h^0(L') = 2$; moreover $L \otimes L' \cong M$. If $L \cong L'$ and C is Petri, this implies that $h^1(M) = 0$ and hence $h^0(M) \leq 4$ since $2d_1 \leq g + 3$; this is a contradiction. For a general curve of even genus $g \geq 4$, Voisin has shown [22, Proposition 4.1(i)] that, if $L \not\cong L'$, then $h^1(L \otimes L') = 1$; it follows that $h^0(L \otimes L') = 4$, again a contradiction. The condition $d_4 = 2d_1$ holds for general curves of genera 10, 12 and 14, so in these cases we can say that $B(2, g + 2, 4) \neq \emptyset$ if and only if there exists $M \in B(1, g + 2, 5)$ such that $\phi_M(C)$ is contained in a quadric.

(ii) Suppose $d_4 = 2d_1$, $M \in B(1, d_4, 5)$ and $\phi_M(C)$ is contained in a quadric q . Then q cannot have rank ≤ 2 since $\phi_M(C)$ is non-degenerate. If q has rank 3 or 4, then $M \cong L \otimes L'$ with $h^0(L) = h^0(L') = 2$ (the line bundles L and L' correspond to the two systems of planes lying on q when the rank is 4; when the rank is 3, we have only one system of planes and $L \cong L'$). It follows that, if $M \not\cong L \otimes L'$, then $\phi_M(C)$ cannot be contained in a quadric of rank ≤ 4 . Since every pencil of quadrics contains members of rank ≤ 4 , this means that, in this case, any quadric containing $\phi_M(C)$ is unique and has rank 5. When C is Petri, $\phi_M(C)$ can never be contained in a quadric of rank 3, since as we have seen, $M \cong L^2$ with $h^0(L) \geq 2$ implies $h^1(M) = 0$ and hence $h^0(M) \leq 4$.

Remark 3.4. Suppose $d_4 < 2d_1$, let $E \in B(2, d_4, 4)$ and write $M = \det E$. For any subspace V of $H^0(E)$ of dimension 3 which generates E , we have an exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow M^* \longrightarrow V \otimes \mathcal{O} \longrightarrow E \longrightarrow 0.$$

Dualising and using the fact that $h^0(E^*) = 0$, we see that V^* is a subspace of $H^0(M)$. Now tensoring by M and writing $W = V^*$ yields a sequence (10). It follows that $H^0(E)$ can be identified with the kernel N of the map $W \otimes H^0(M) \rightarrow H^0(M^2)$. The image of N in $S^2 H^0(M)$ has dimension 1 and therefore coincides with the kernel of the map ψ of (8), which defines the unique quadric q on which $\phi_M(C)$ lies (compare Remark 3.3(ii)). As in the proof of Theorem 3.2, we see that W corresponds to a line ℓ on q

not meeting $\phi_M(C)$ and also that we can recover (E, V) from (M, ℓ) . Thus we obtain a bijective correspondence between the sets

$$T_1 := \{(E, V) | E \in B(2, d_4, 4), V \subset H^0(E), \dim V = 3, V \text{ generates } E\}$$

and

$$T_2 := \{(M, \ell) | M \in B(1, d_4, 5), \phi_M(C) \subset q, \ell \text{ a line on } q \text{ not meeting } \phi_M(C)\}.$$

The sets T_1, T_2 have natural structures of quasi-projective variety and the bijective correspondence then becomes an isomorphism $f : T_1 \rightarrow T_2$. The subvarieties of T_1, T_2 corresponding to fixed E and M respectively are (if non-empty) both 3-dimensional irreducible quasi-projective varieties. Note further that $f(E, V) = (\det E, \ell)$ for some ℓ . It follows that f induces an embedding of $B(2, d_4, 4)$ in $B(1, d_4, 5)$.

If $d_4 = 2d_1$, the same argument works, but we must now exclude from T_1 those (E, V) for which $\det E \cong L \otimes L'$ and from T_2 those (M, ℓ) for which $M \cong L \otimes L'$, where in both cases $h^0(L) = h^0(L') = 2$.

Remark 3.5. If d_1 computes γ_1 and $d_4 < 2d_1$, then any $E \in B(2, d_4, 4)$ has $\gamma(E) < \gamma_1$. Moreover, by Corollary 2.6, $\gamma(E) = \gamma'_2$. So this is a possible source of examples for which $\gamma'_2 < \gamma_1$.

Remark 3.6. For a Petri curve C , the expected dimension of $B(2, d_4, 4)$ is

$$\beta(2, d_4, 4) = 4g - 3 - 4(4 - d_4 + 2g - 2).$$

Substituting $d_4 = g + 4 - \left\lfloor \frac{g}{5} \right\rfloor$, we obtain

$$\beta(2, d_4, 4) = 5 - 4 \left\lfloor \frac{g}{5} \right\rfloor.$$

For $g \geq 10$, this is negative and also $d_4 \leq 2d_1$. If we fix $M \in B(1, d_4, 5)$, we have $h^1(M) \geq 2$ since $d_4 \leq g + 2$. Osserman's result [17, Theorem 1.3] gives a lower bound

$$\beta(2, d_4, 4) - g + 12 = 17 - g - 4 \left\lfloor \frac{g}{5} \right\rfloor$$

for the variety $\{E \in B(2, d_4, 4) | \det E \cong M\}$, which is still negative. So, if $B(2, d_4, 4) \neq \emptyset$, this would show that Osserman's bound is not sharp even in the case where $h^1(M) = 2$.

In many cases, we do however have an upper bound for $\dim B(2, d_4, 4)$.

Proposition 3.7. *Suppose C is a Petri curve and either $d_4 < 2d_1$ or $d_4 = 2d_1$ and no $M \in B(1, d_4, 5)$ has the form $M \cong L \otimes L'$ with $h^0(L) = h^0(L') = 2$. Then*

$$\dim B(2, d_4, 4) \leq g - 5 \left\lfloor \frac{g}{5} \right\rfloor.$$

Proof. By Remark 3.4, we have

$$\dim B(2, d_4, 4) \leq \dim B(1, d_4, 5) = g - 5 \left\lfloor \frac{g}{5} \right\rfloor.$$

□

This holds in particular for any Petri curve of genus 11, 13 or ≥ 15 since then $d_4 < 2d_1$. It holds also for the general curve of genus 10, 12 or 14 by Remark 3.3.

4. THE CASE $g = 10$

In this section, we prove the original main theorem of this paper as an application of Theorem 3.2.

Theorem 4.1.

- (i) *Let C be a general curve of genus 10. Then $B(2, d, 4) \neq \emptyset$ if and only if $d \geq 13$.*
- (ii) *There exist Petri curves of genus 10 for which $B(2, 12, 4) \neq \emptyset$.*

Proof. (i) For a general curve of genus 10, we have $d_1 = 6$ and $d_4 = 12$; moreover, there exist non-isomorphic line bundles of degree 6 with $h^0 = 2$ (in fact, by Castelnuovo's formula [1, Ch V, formula (1.2)], there are precisely 42 isomorphism classes of such bundles). It follows from Propositions 2.1 and 2.4 that $B(2, d, 4) = \emptyset$ for $d < 12$ and $B(2, d, 4) \neq \emptyset$ for $d > 12$. It remains to consider $B(2, 12, 4)$.

Suppose that $B(2, 12, 4) \neq \emptyset$. Then, by Theorem 3.2(i), there exists a line bundle $M \in B(1, 12, 5)$ such that $\phi_M(C)$ is contained in a quadric, in other words the map ψ of (8) is not injective. Since $S^2 H^0(M)$ and $H^0(M^2)$ both have dimension 15 (the first since $h^0(M) = 5$, the second by Riemann-Roch), this means that ψ is not surjective. However, for a general curve C , ψ is always surjective [22, Proposition 4.2]. Hence $B(2, 12, 4) = \emptyset$.

(ii) For any genus g , there exists a Petri curve C which lies on a K3 surface S and whose class generates $\text{Pic } S$ [11]. For g even, $g \geq 10$, it follows from the proofs of [22, Propositions 4.1, 4.12] that the hypotheses of [22, 3.1] are satisfied. Now let $M \in B(1, 12, 5)$. Then, by [22, Theorem 0.3, Proposition 3.2] (our M becomes $K_C - L$ in Voisin's notation) (see also [23]), the map ψ is not surjective. When $g = 10$, this implies as above that ψ is not injective and so $\phi_M(C)$ lies on a quadric. It follows from Theorem 3.2(ii) and Remark 3.3 that $B(2, 12, 4) \neq \emptyset$. \square

Proposition 4.2. *Let C be a general curve of genus 10. Then there exists a stable bundle with $\gamma(E) = \gamma'_2$ if and only if there exist line bundles M, M' with*

$$(11) \quad d_M = d_{M'} = 12, \quad h^0(M) = h^0(M') = 5$$

such that

$$(12) \quad H^0(M) \otimes H^0(M') \rightarrow H^0(M \otimes M')$$

is not surjective.

Proof. We know already that, for a general curve of genus 10, $\gamma'_2 = \gamma_1 = 4$ (see [10, Proposition 3.8]). Theorem 4.1 shows that a stable bundle E of rank 2 with $h^0(E) = 4$ has $\gamma(E) \geq \frac{9}{2}$. Thus, if E is a stable bundle computing γ'_2 , we must have $h^0(E) = 2 + s$ with $s \geq 3$; moreover, by definition of γ'_2 , $d_E \leq 2g - 2 = 18$. If E has no line subbundle with $h^0(L) \geq 2$, then, by [18, Lemma 3.9],

$$d_E \geq d_{2s} \geq d_6 + 2s - 6 = 9 + 2s$$

and so $\gamma(E) \geq \frac{9}{2}$ again. On the other hand, if E has a line subbundle L with $h^0(L) \geq 3$, then, by stability, $d_E > 2d_L \geq 2d_2 = 18$, a contradiction. It follows that E can be expressed as a non-trivial extension

$$(13) \quad 0 \rightarrow L \rightarrow E \rightarrow M \rightarrow 0,$$

where $h^0(L) = 2$ and hence $d_L \geq d_1 = 6$. We therefore require $d_{s-1} \leq d_M \leq 12$. Since $d_4 = 12$, this implies $s \leq 5$. The values $s = 3$ and $s = 4$ give $d_M \geq 9$ and $d_M \geq 11$ respectively and a simple calculation gives $\gamma(E) \geq \frac{9}{2}$ once more. The only remaining possibility is $s = 5$, in which case we could have $\gamma_E = 4$ if all the above inequalities are equalities. Writing $M' = K \otimes L^*$, this is equivalent to (11). Moreover $h^0(E) = 7$, so all the sections of M lift to E ; it follows that the class of the extension (13) belongs to the kernel of the canonical map

$$H^1(M^* \otimes L) \rightarrow \text{Hom}(H^0(M), H^1(L)).$$

Thus this map is not injective. Dualising, we see that (12) is not surjective.

Conversely, suppose M and M' exist satisfying (10) such that (12) is not surjective. Then, if we write $L = K \otimes M'^*$, there exists a non-trivial extension (13) with $h^0(E) = 7$. Then $\gamma(E) = 4$ and it is easy to check that E is stable. \square

It is an interesting question as to whether line bundles M, M' as in Proposition 4.2 can exist. Note that, when $M = M'$, (12) is equivalent to asserting that the map ψ of (8) is not surjective. This cannot happen on a general curve of genus 10 by [22, Proposition 4.2].

5. CURVES OF ODD GENUS

Let C be a Petri curve of odd genus $g \geq 3$. Note that, for such a curve, $d_1 = \frac{g+3}{2}$, so

$$\beta(1, d_1, 2) = g - 2 \left(2 - \frac{g+3}{2} + g - 1 \right) = 1.$$

There are therefore infinitely many non-isomorphic line bundles L of degree d_1 with $h^0(L) = 2$.

For $g = 3$, we have $d_1 = 3, d_4 = 7$, so we are in case (a) of Remark 2.7 and

- $\tilde{B}(2, d, 4) \neq \emptyset$ if and only if $d \geq 6$.
- $B(2, d, 4) \neq \emptyset$ if and only if $d \geq 7$.

For $g = 5, 7$ and 9 , we are in case (b) with $d_4 = g + 3 = 2d_1$.

Proposition 5.1. *Let C be a Petri curve of genus $g = 5, 7$ or 9 . Then*

- (i) $\tilde{B}(2, d, 4) \neq \emptyset$ if and only if $d \geq g + 3$;
- (ii) $B(2, d, 4) \neq \emptyset$ if $d \geq g + 4$;
- (iii) if $g = 5$, $B(2, d, 4) \neq \emptyset$ if and only if $d \geq 8$; moreover, if $E \in B(2, 8, 4)$, then $\det E \cong K$ and $\dim B(2, 8, 4) = 2$.

Proof. (i) and (ii). Since $d_4 = 2d_1$ and there are infinitely many non-isomorphic line bundles L of degree d_1 with $h^0(L) = 2$, it follows from Propositions 2.1 and 2.4 that (i) and (ii) hold.

(iii) Suppose now $g = 5$ and $E \in B(2, 8, 4)$; then by Lemma 3.1, $h^0(\det E) = 5$. It follows at once that $\det E \cong K$. The other parts of (iii) now follow from [2]. \square

Remark 5.2. For $g = 5$, the strictly semistable locus $\tilde{B}(2, 8, 4) \setminus B(2, 8, 4)$ is isomorphic to $S^2 B(1, 4, 2)$ and therefore has dimension 2. Thus $\tilde{B}(2, d, 4)$ has two components, each of dimension 2, which intersect in a subvariety of dimension 1 (the points of this subvariety are given by bundles of the form $L \oplus (K \otimes L^*)$ with $L \in B(1, 4, 2)$).

Remark 5.3. For $g = 7$ and $g = 9$, the argument from [2] does not apply. For any $M \in B(1, g+3, 5)$, we have $h^0(M^2) = g+7$. For $g = 7$, it follows that the map ψ of (8) cannot be injective, so $\phi_M(C)$ is contained in a quadric. However, since $\beta(1, 10, 5) = 2$, it is possible that, for all $M \in B(1, 10, 5)$, $M \cong L \otimes L'$ for some $L, L' \in B(1, 5, 2)$ and the method of Theorem 3.2 may yield only strictly semistable bundles. For $g = 9$, we have $\beta(1, 12, 5) = 4$, so there exist $M \in B(1, 12, 5)$ which are not of the form $L \otimes L'$. However, we now have $h^0(M^2) = 16$, so $\phi_M(C)$ may not be contained in a quadric and again the argument of Theorem 3.2 and Remark 3.3 may not yield any bundles in $B(2, 12, 4)$.

Remark 5.4. If $g \geq 11$, we are in case (c) and $d_4 < 2d_1$. It follows that any $E \in B(2, d_4, 4)$ has $\gamma(E) < \gamma_1$. Moreover, by [10, Theorem 5.2], $\gamma(E) = \gamma'_2$. In particular, in genus 11, we have $d_1 = 7$ and $d_4 = 13$. According to Theorem 3.2, $B(2, 13, 4) \neq \emptyset$ if and only if there is a non-degenerate morphism $C \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^4$ of degree 13 whose image is contained in a quadric. It is an interesting question to determine whether this is true for all Petri curves of genus 11, for some but not all Petri curves or never.

6. COHERENT SYSTEMS

We recall that a *coherent system* of type (n, d, k) on C is a pair (E, V) , where E is a vector bundle of rank n and degree d and V is a k -dimensional subspace of $H^0(E)$. For any real number $\alpha > 0$, the coherent system is α -*stable* if, for every proper subsystem (F, W) , with F of rank r ,

$$\frac{d_F}{r} + \alpha \frac{\dim W}{r} < \frac{d}{n} + \alpha \frac{k}{n}.$$

There exists a coarse moduli space $G(\alpha; n, d, k)$ for the α -stable coherent systems of type (n, d, k) (see [3] for a discussion of the general theory of coherent systems on curves).

A possible way of constructing bundles in $B(2, d, 4)$ is to construct coherent systems of type $(2, d, 4)$ and then use the methods of [3] to show that the underlying bundles are stable. It turns out that this doesn't help with the problem considered earlier, but one still obtains interesting results by interpreting the problem in terms of coherent systems.

We start by recalling a definition from [4]:

$$U(n, d, k) := \{(E, V) \mid (E, V) \in G(\alpha; n, d, k) \text{ for all } \alpha > 0 \text{ and } E \text{ is stable}\}.$$

Proposition 6.1. *Suppose $d \leq 2d_1 + 1$ and (E, V) is a coherent system of type $(2, d, 4)$. The following are equivalent:*

- (i) $(E, V) \in G(\alpha; 2, d, 4)$ for some $\alpha > 0$;
- (ii) E is stable;
- (iii) $(E, V) \in U(2, d, 4)$.

Proof. (i) \Rightarrow (ii). If (E, V) is α -stable and L is a subbundle with $d_L \geq \frac{d}{2}$, then $d_{E/L} \leq d_1$, so $h^0(E/L) \leq 2$ and hence $\dim(H^0(L) \cap V) \geq 2$. This contradicts the α -stability of E , proving that E is stable.

(ii) \Rightarrow (iii). Every line subbundle L of E has degree $\leq d_1$ and hence $h^0(L) \leq 2$. It follows that (E, V) is α -stable for all $\alpha > 0$.

(iii) \Rightarrow (i) is obvious. \square

Remark 6.2. One can show easily that, under the hypotheses of Proposition 6.1, there are no actual critical values in the sense of [3, Definition 2.4].

Remark 6.3. On a general curve of genus $g \geq 3$, or more generally whenever d_1 computes γ_1 , Proposition 6.1 is proved for $d < 2d_1$ in [6, Theorem 1.1].

To handle coherent systems whose degree is greater than $2d_1 + 1$, the following lemma will be useful.

Lemma 6.4. *Let $(L_1, V_1), (L_2, V_2)$ be coherent systems of type $(1, d_L, 2)$ and*

$$0 \longrightarrow L_1 \oplus L_2 \longrightarrow E \longrightarrow \tau \longrightarrow 0$$

an extension with τ a torsion sheaf and E a stable bundle. Then

$$(E, V_1 \oplus V_2) \in U(2, d_E, 4).$$

Proof. Suppose (F, W) is a coherent subsystem of $(E, V_1 \oplus V_2)$ with F of rank 1. Then $W \subset V_1 \oplus V_2$, so $(F \cap (L_1 \oplus L_2), W)$ is a coherent subsystem of $(L_1 \oplus L_2, V_1 \oplus V_2)$; it follows that $\dim W \leq 2$. On the other hand, by stability of E , $d_F < \frac{d_E}{2}$. So $(E, V_1 \oplus V_2)$ is α -stable for all $\alpha > 0$. \square

Remark 6.5. The stable bundles E constructed in the proof of Proposition 2.1(ii) all satisfy the conditions of Lemma 6.4 and therefore give rise to coherent systems $(E, V) \in U(2, d_E, 4)$.

We can now interpret our results in terms of coherent systems, beginning with the case $g = 2$.

Theorem 6.6. *Let C be a curve of genus 2. Then*

- (i) *if $d \leq 5$, then $G(\alpha; 2, d, 4) = \emptyset$ for all $\alpha > 0$;*
- (ii) *if $d \geq 6$, then $U(2, d, 4) \neq \emptyset$.*

Proof. (i) follows at once from Propositions 2.3 and 6.1.

(ii) For $d \geq 7$, this follows from Proposition 2.1(ii) and Remark 6.5. For $d = 6$, (E, V) can be constructed from the sequence (4) with E stable. Any line subbundle L' of E has degree $d_{L'} \leq 2$ and therefore $h^0(L') \leq 2$; hence $(E, V) \in U(2, 6, 4)$. \square

Remark 6.7. For $d \leq 3$ and $d \geq 6$, this is proved in [4]; for $d = 4$ and $d = 5$, the result in [4] is slightly weaker than ours.

Theorem 6.8. *For any curve C ,*

- (i) *$U(2, d, 4) \neq \emptyset$ if $d \geq 2d_1 + 3$;*

- (ii) if there exist two non-isomorphic line bundles L_1, L_2 of degree d_1 with $h^0(L_i) = 2$, then $U(2, d, 4) \neq \emptyset$ for $d \geq 2d_1 + 1$;
- (iii) if $e \leq 2d_1$ and $B(2, e, 4) \neq \emptyset$, then $U(2, d, 4) \neq \emptyset$ for $d \geq e$;
- (iv) if $d < \min\{2d_1, d_4\}$, then $G(\alpha; 2, d, 4) = \emptyset$ for all $\alpha > 0$.

Proof. (i) and (ii) follow from Proposition 2.1(ii) and Remark 6.5.

(iii) We need only prove that $U(2, e, 4)$ and $U(2, e + 1, 4)$ are non-empty, since the results for $d \geq e + 2$ can then be obtained by tensoring by effective line bundles. For these cases, non-emptiness follows from Propositions 2.1(iv) and 6.1.

(iv) follows from Propositions 2.4(iii) and 6.1. □

Remark 6.9. Theorem 6.8(ii) was proved for a general curve by Teixidor using degeneration methods [21].

Theorem 6.10. Suppose $d_4 \leq 2d_1$. Then

- (i) if $G(\alpha; 2, d_4, 4) \neq \emptyset$ for some $\alpha > 0$, there exists a line bundle $M \in B(1, d_4, 5)$ such that $\phi_M(C)$ is contained in a quadric;
- (ii) if $d_4 < 2d_1$ and there exists $M \in B(1, d_4, 5)$ such that $\phi_M(C)$ is contained in a quadric, then $U(2, d_4, 4) \neq \emptyset$.

Proof. This follows at once from Theorem 3.2 and Proposition 6.1. □

Theorem 6.11. Let C be a general curve of genus 10. Then

- (i) $U(2, d, 4) \neq \emptyset$ if $d \geq 13$;
- (ii) $G(\alpha; 2, 12, 4) = \emptyset$ for all $\alpha > 0$.

However

- (iii) there exist Petri curves of genus 10 for which $U(2, 12, 4) \neq \emptyset$.

Proof. (i) is a special case of Theorem 6.8(ii).

(ii) and (iii) follow from Theorem 4.1 and Proposition 6.1. □

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STABLE BUNDLES OF RANK 2 WITH 4 SECTIONS

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ABSTRACT. This paper contains results on stable bundles of rank 2 with space of sections of dimension 4 on a smooth irreducible projective algebraic curve C . There is a known lower bound on the degree for the existence of such bundles; the main result of the paper is a geometric criterion for this bound to be attained. For a general curve C of genus 10, we show that the bound cannot be attained, but that there exist Petri curves of this genus for which the bound is sharp. We interpret the main results for various curves and in terms of Clifford indices and coherent systems. The results can also be expressed in terms of Koszul cohomology and the methods provide a useful tool for the study of the geometry of the moduli space of curves.

1. INTRODUCTION

This paper began life some years ago with a proof that, on a general curve of genus 10, there does not exist a stable bundle of rank 2 and degree 12 with 4 independent sections, but that such bundles do exist on certain Petri curves of genus 10. The motivation for this came partly from a paper of C. Voisin [30] concerning bundles of rank 2 with canonical determinant and partly from results involving the Clifford index contained in [23]. In fact, the classical Clifford's theorem for line bundles has been extended to semistable bundles of higher rank by G. Xiao [32, p. 477] (see also [7, Theorem 2.1]) as follows: if E is a semistable vector bundle of rank n and slope $\mu = \frac{d}{n}$ on a smooth projective curve C of genus g such that $0 \leq \mu \leq 2g - 2$, then $h^0(E) \leq \frac{d}{2} + n$. This result was improved by R. Re [27] and further refined by the second author [23] to a version which takes into account the Clifford index $\text{Cliff}(C)$ of C . In [23], it is conjectured that, for $g \geq 4$ and E semistable,

- if $\text{Cliff}(C) + 2 \leq \mu \leq 2g - 4 - \text{Cliff}(C)$, then $h^0(E) \leq \frac{d - \text{Cliff}(C)n}{2} + n$;
- if $1 \leq \mu \leq \text{Cliff}(C) + 2$, then $h^0(E) \leq \frac{1}{\text{Cliff}(C)+1}(d - n) + n$.

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Note that, for a general curve of genus 10, the Clifford index is 4, so, when $n = 2$, the main part of the conjecture becomes

$$h^0(E) \leq \frac{d}{2} - 2 \text{ for } 6 \leq \mu \leq 12.$$

In particular bundles of degree 12 with $h^0 = 4$ represent a “corner point” for these inequalities.

The result mentioned at the beginning of the previous paragraph was never published and, as far as we are aware, has not been published since except in a brief form in the survey article [24]. However, there have been several developments that add to the interest of the result and also place it in a more general context. The most important of these has been the increasing understanding that higher rank Brill-Noether theory can provide insights into the geometry of the moduli space of curves through the medium of Koszul cohomology (see, for example, [1, 2]); in this respect the present paper adds to the evidence that higher rank Brill-Noether theory is not a consequence of the classical theory for rank 1. Related to this are the broadening of higher rank Brill-Noether theory into the study of coherent systems on curves (in fact the form of the result in [24] is in this context), the introduction of higher rank Clifford indices (see below for details) leading to a reformulation of the conjecture of [23] and the fact that, very recently, a counter-example to the conjecture for $n = 3$ has been noted [15]. For $n = 2$, we do not construct any counter-examples here, but our results do suggest where one might look for them; for recent developments including the construction of such counter-examples, see section 7.

A final reason for interest in the construction of bundles of rank 2 with many sections is that new estimates for the dimensions of Brill-Noether loci with fixed determinant have been obtained, also very recently, by B. Osserman [25].

In order to state our results, we need some definitions. Let C be a smooth irreducible projective algebraic curve of genus $g \geq 2$ defined over the complex numbers, and let $M(n, d)$ (resp. $\widetilde{M}(n, d)$) denote the moduli space of stable vector bundles (resp. S-equivalence classes of semistable vector bundles) of rank n and degree d over C . The *Brill-Noether locus* $B(n, d, k)$ is the subvariety of $M(n, d)$ defined by

$$B(n, d, k) = \{E \in M(n, d) \mid h^0(E) \geq k\}.$$

Corresponding subvarieties $\widetilde{B}(n, d, k)$ of $\widetilde{M}(n, d)$ can be defined similarly; note that $B(n, d, k) = \widetilde{B}(n, d, k)$ when $\gcd(n, d) = 1$. The most fundamental question concerning these loci is to determine when they are non-empty (see [14] for a survey of results on this and other questions in the Brill-Noether theory of vector bundles). In particular, the *expected dimension* of $B(n, d, k)$ is given by the *Brill-Noether number*

$$\beta(n, d, k) := n^2(g - 1) + 1 - k(k - d + n(g - 1)).$$

Every component of $B(n, d, k)$ has dimension $\geq \beta(n, d, k)$, but, even on a general curve, it is not true that $\beta(n, d, k) \geq 0$ implies the non-emptiness of $B(n, d, k)$, nor is the converse of this result true. The purpose of this paper is to contribute to the study of the question of non-emptiness in the first case for which the answer is not completely known, namely $n = 2$, $k = 4$.

For general curves, M. Teixidor i Bigas has obtained non-emptiness results using degeneration methods [28] and L. Brambila-Paz has obtained both emptiness and non-emptiness results by other methods [6]. However we shall work in a wider context. For this, we need some definitions from [17]. For any vector bundle E of rank n and degree d on C , we define

$$\gamma(E) := \frac{1}{n} (d - 2(h^0(E) - n)) = \mu(E) - 2\frac{h^0(E)}{n} + 2.$$

If C has genus $g \geq 4$, we then define, for any positive integer n ,

$$\text{Cliff}_n(C) := \min_E \left\{ \gamma(E) \mid \begin{array}{l} E \text{ semistable of rank } n \\ h^0(E) \geq 2n, \mu(E) \leq g-1 \end{array} \right\}$$

(this invariant is denoted in [17] by γ'_n). Note that $\text{Cliff}_1(C) = \text{Cliff}(C)$ is the usual Clifford index of the curve C . Moreover, as observed in [17, Proposition 3.3 and Conjecture 9.3], the conjecture of [23] can be restated in a slightly weaker form as

Conjecture. $\text{Cliff}_n(C) = \text{Cliff}(C)$.

Next, the *gonality sequence* $\{d_r\}$ of C is defined by

$$d_r := \min\{\deg L \mid L \text{ a line bundle on } C \text{ with } h^0(L) \geq r+1\}.$$

We say that d_r *computes* $\text{Cliff}(C)$ if $d_r \leq g-1$ and $\text{Cliff}(C) = d_r - 2r$. By classical Brill-Noether theory, we have always

$$(1) \quad d_r \leq g + r - \left\lfloor \frac{g}{r+1} \right\rfloor.$$

This formula is valid for all g .

We need also the concept of a *Petri curve*. In general, for any line bundle L on C , we consider the *Petri map*

$$H^0(L) \otimes H^0(K \otimes L^*) \longrightarrow H^0(K)$$

given by multiplication of sections. A curve C is said to be a *Petri curve* if the Petri map is injective for every line bundle L on C . We shall need the following facts concerning Petri curves:

- the general curve of any genus is Petri;
- there exist Petri curves lying on K3 surfaces (see [20]);
- on a Petri curve, the inequalities of (1) are all equalities.

We now summarise the results of the paper. In section 2, we obtain results on semistable and stable bundles of rank 2 with $h^0 \geq 4$, especially those of degree $\leq 2d_1$ (note that such a bundle always has degree $\geq \min\{2d_1, d_4\}$ (see Proposition 2.4 below and compare [17, Theorem 5.2])). In particular we determine the emptiness or non-emptiness of $B(2, d, 4)$ and $\tilde{B}(2, d, 4)$ in many cases (Proposition 2.1 and Remark 2.7). We also discuss these results for various different curves (Examples 2.8–2.10).

In section 3, we suppose $d_4 \leq 2d_1$ and concentrate on stable bundles of this type which have the minimum possible degree d_4 . This leads to our first main theorem:

Theorem 3.2. *Suppose $d_4 \leq 2d_1$. Then*

- (i) *if $B(2, d_4, 4) \neq \emptyset$, there exists a line bundle $M \in B(1, d_4, 5)$ such that $\phi_M(C)$ is contained in a quadric;*
- (ii) *if $d_4 < 2d_1$ and there exists $M \in B(1, d_4, 5)$ such that $\phi_M(C)$ is contained in a quadric, then $B(2, d_4, 4) \neq \emptyset$.*

(Here, for any generated line bundle M , ϕ_M denotes the morphism $C \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(H^0(M)^*)$ defined by evaluation of sections of M .) We relate this result to possible counterexamples to the conjecture $\text{Cliff}_2(C) = \text{Cliff}(C)$ (Remark 3.5) and, for Petri curves, to the possible existence of non-empty Brill-Noether loci for which

$$\beta(2, d, 4) := 4g - 3 - 4(4 - d + 2g - 2)$$

is negative (Remark 3.6). We obtain also an upper bound for $\dim B(2, d_4, 4)$ for a general curve of genus $g \geq 10$ (Proposition 3.7).

In section 4, we prove the main result of the original version of this paper, namely

Theorem 4.1. (i) *Let C be a general curve of genus 10. Then*

$$B(2, d, 4) \neq \emptyset \iff d \geq 13 \iff \beta(2, d, 4) \geq 0.$$

(ii) *There exist Petri curves of genus 10 for which $B(2, 12, 4) \neq \emptyset$. Moreover $\beta(2, 12, 4) < 0$.*

In section 5, we discuss curves of odd genus and obtain an interesting example for $g = 5$ (Proposition 5.1). In section 6, we show how our results can be interpreted in terms of coherent systems. Finally, in section 7, we comment on the exciting developments that have taken place since this paper was completed.

Throughout the paper, C is a smooth irreducible projective curve of genus $g \geq 2$ defined over an algebraically closed field of characteristic 0. The canonical bundle on C is denoted by K . For any vector bundle E on C , we write d_E for the degree of E .

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2. BUNDLES OF RANK 2 WITH 4 SECTIONS

Proposition 2.1. *Let C be a curve of genus $g \geq 2$. Then*

- (i) $\tilde{B}(2, 2d_1, 4) \neq \emptyset$;
- (ii) $B(2, d, 4) \neq \emptyset$ if $d \geq 2d_1 + 3$; moreover, if there exist two non-isomorphic line bundles L_1, L_2 of degree d_1 with $h^0(L_i) = 2$, then $B(2, d, 4) \neq \emptyset$ for $d \geq 2d_1 + 1$;
- (iii) if $d < 2d_1$, then $B(2, d, 4) = \tilde{B}(2, d, 4)$;
- (iv) if $e \leq 2d_1$ and $B(2, e, 4) \neq \emptyset$, then $B(2, d, 4) \neq \emptyset$ for $d \geq e$.

Proof. (i) By definition, there exist line bundles on C of degree d_1 with $h^0 = 2$. Let L_1, L_2 be two such line bundles. Then $L_1 \oplus L_2$ is semistable of degree $2d_1$ with $h^0 = 4$.

(ii) Consider extensions

$$(2) \quad 0 \rightarrow L_1 \oplus L_2 \rightarrow E \rightarrow \tau \rightarrow 0,$$

where L_1, L_2 are non-isomorphic line bundles of the same degree with $h^0(L_i) = 2$ and τ is a torsion sheaf of length $t > 0$. Such extensions are classified by pairs (e_1, e_2) ,

where $e_i \in \text{Ext}^1(\tau, L_i)$. When $t = 1$, it is easy to see that E is a stable vector bundle provided e_1 and e_2 are both non-zero. For any $t > 0$, it is in fact true that E is a stable vector bundle for the general extension (2) [22, Théorème A.5]. This completes the proof when L_1, L_2 have degree d_1 . When there exists only one line bundle L of degree d_1 with $h^0(L) = 2$, we take $L_1 = L(p), L_2 = L(q)$ in (2), where p, q are distinct points of C .

(iii) Suppose that $d < 2d_1$ and that E is semistable of degree d . If E is strictly semistable, then d is even and there exists a line subbundle L of E of degree $\frac{d}{2}$. Now $\frac{d}{2} < d_1$, so $h^0(L) < 2$ and $h^0(E/L) < 2$. This contradicts the fact that $h^0(E) \geq 4$, so E cannot be strictly semistable.

(iv) It is sufficient to prove that $B(2, e+1, 4) \neq \emptyset$, since we can then obtain the result by tensoring with effective line bundles. For this, let $E \in B(2, e, 4)$ and consider extensions

$$(3) \quad 0 \rightarrow E \rightarrow F \rightarrow \tau \rightarrow 0,$$

where F is a vector bundle and τ has length 1. Every line subbundle L of E has $d_L < \frac{e}{2} \leq d_1$, so $h^0(L) < 2$. Hence every quotient line bundle L' of E has $h^0(L') \geq 3$. It follows that $d_{L'} \geq d_2$, so $d_L \leq e - d_2$. Thus every line subbundle of F has degree $\leq e - d_2 + 1 < \frac{e+1}{2} = \mu(F)$ since $e \leq 2d_1 \leq 2d_2 - 2$. So F is stable. \square

Remark 2.2. For a Petri curve of genus $g \geq 3$, there exist non-isomorphic L_1, L_2 of degree d_1 with $h^0(L_i) = 2$ and Proposition 2.1(ii) states that $B(2, d, 4)$ is non-empty for $d \geq g + 3$ when g is even and for $d \geq g + 4$ when g is odd. This was previously proved by Teixidor for a general curve using degeneration methods [28]. This implies the result for odd d for any curve on which d_1 takes its generic value $g + 1 - \lfloor \frac{g}{2} \rfloor$. On the other hand, for a hyperelliptic curve (and in particular any curve of genus 2), there is only one line bundle L of degree $d_1 = 2$ with $h^0 = 2$. The situation for $g = 2$ is described in the following proposition.

Proposition 2.3. *Let C be a curve of genus 2. Then*

- $\tilde{B}(2, d, 4) \neq \emptyset$ if and only if $d = 4$ or $d \geq 6$;
- $B(2, d, 4) \neq \emptyset$ if and only if $d \geq 6$.

Proof. Suppose first that E is a semistable bundle of rank 2 and degree d . If $d \leq 3$, then the Clifford theorem of [32] gives $h^0(E) \leq 3$. For $d = 5$, we have $h^0(E) = 3$ by the Riemann-Roch theorem. On the other hand, if $d = 4$ or $d = 6$, there certainly exist semistable bundles E with $h^0(E) = 4$, namely $K \oplus K$ and $L_1 \oplus L_2$, where L_1, L_2 are any line bundles of degree 3. By Proposition 2.1(ii), $B(2, d, 4) \neq \emptyset$ for $d \geq 7$. Since $K \oplus K$ is the only semistable bundle of degree 4 with $h^0 = 4$ (see [27]), it remains only to show that there exists a stable bundle E of degree 6 with $h^0(E) \geq 4$. For this we consider extensions

$$(4) \quad 0 \rightarrow L \rightarrow E \rightarrow M \rightarrow 0,$$

where $\deg L = 2$ and $\deg M = 4$. Suppose that $L \not\cong K$; then $h^0(L) = 1$ and $h^1(L) = 0$. On the other hand, $h^0(M) = 3$, so it follows from the cohomology sequence of (4) that $h^0(E) = 4$. Moreover, it is a standard fact (see, for example, [16]) that, for the general extension (4), E is stable. \square

We now return to the case of an arbitrary curve C of genus $g \geq 2$.

Proposition 2.4. *Suppose that $E \in B(2, d, 4)$ with $d \leq 2d_1$. Let E' be the image of the evaluation morphism $H^0(E) \otimes \mathcal{O} \rightarrow E$. Then*

- (i) $h^0(L) \leq 1$ for every line subbundle L of E ;
- (ii) $h^0(\det E') \geq 5$;
- (iii) $d \geq d_4$.

Proof. (i) Since E is stable of degree $d \leq 2d_1$, every line subbundle L of E has degree $d_L < d_1$ and so $h^0(L) \leq 1$.

(ii) [This follows directly from (i) and [26, Lemma 3.9]; for the convenience of the reader and for future reference, we include a proof.] It follows from (i) that E' is of rank 2 and $h^0(E'^*) = 0$ (otherwise \mathcal{O} would be a direct summand of E' and the other factor would be a line bundle L with $h^0(L) \geq 3$). If $E' = E$, then E' is stable by hypothesis. If $E' \neq E$, any proper quotient of E' is a non-trivial generated line bundle and therefore has degree $\geq d_1 > \mu(E')$. So again E' is stable.

Now consider the exact sequence

$$(5) \quad 0 \rightarrow D_V(E')^* \rightarrow V \otimes \mathcal{O} \rightarrow E' \rightarrow 0,$$

where V is a 4-dimensional subspace of $H^0(E')$ which generates E' . Applying \bigwedge^2 , we obtain the two sequences

$$(6) \quad 0 \rightarrow F \rightarrow \bigwedge^2 V \otimes \mathcal{O} \rightarrow \det E' \rightarrow 0$$

and

$$(7) \quad 0 \rightarrow \bigwedge^2 D_V(E')^* \rightarrow F \rightarrow D_V(E')^* \otimes E' \rightarrow 0.$$

Now, from (5), $D_V(E')$ has rank 2, is generated and satisfies $h^0(D_V(E')) \geq 4$ and $h^0(D_V(E')^*) = 0$. It follows that any proper quotient of $D_V(E')$ is a non-trivial generated line bundle and therefore has degree $\geq d_1 \geq \mu(D_V(E'))$. So $D_V(E')$ is at least semistable. Since $\mu(D_V(E')) = \mu(E')$ and E' is stable, this implies that $h^0(D_V(E')^* \otimes E') \leq 1$. Hence, by (7), $h^0(F) \leq 1$ and, by (6), $h^0(\det E') \geq 5$.

(iii) Since $\det E'$ is a subsheaf of $\det E$, (iii) follows from (ii) and the definition of d_4 . \square

Remark 2.5. Under the same hypotheses, suppose that $h^0(F) > 0$, where F is defined by (6). Then $h^0(D_V(E')^* \otimes E') > 0$ by (7). From the proof of Proposition 2.4(ii), we see that E' is stable and $D_V(E')$ is semistable, and these two bundles have the same slope. So $D_V(E') \cong E'$ and $h^0(F) = 1$.

We have the following corollary, which is also an immediate consequence of [17, Theorem 5.2].

Corollary 2.6. *Let E be a semistable bundle of rank 2 with $h^0(E) = 4$. Then $\gamma(E) \geq \min\{\text{Cliff}(C), \frac{d_4}{2} - 2\}$.*

Proof. From the definition of $\gamma(E)$, we see that it is sufficient to show that $d_E \geq \min\{2d_1, d_4\}$. This follows at once from Propositions 2.4(iii) and 2.1(iii). \square

Remark 2.7. Propositions 2.1 and 2.4 lead to the following trichotomy:

- (a) $d_4 > 2d_1$. If also there exist two non-isomorphic line bundles of degree d_1 with $h^0 = 2$, then $\tilde{B}(2, d, 4) \neq \emptyset$ if and only if $d \geq 2d_1$ and $B(2, d, 4) \neq \emptyset$ if and only if $d \geq 2d_1 + 1$. If there is only one line bundle of degree d_1 with $h^0 = 2$, the same holds except that $B(2, 2d_1 + 1, 4)$ and $B(2, 2d_1 + 2, 4)$ could possibly be empty (see Proposition 2.3 for a case in which $B(2, 2d_1 + 1, 4) = \emptyset$).
- (b) $d_4 = 2d_1$. The same holds as in case (a) except that it is now possible that $B(2, 2d_1, 4) \neq \emptyset$; when this happens, $B(2, d, 4) \neq \emptyset$ if and only if $d \geq 2d_1$ (see Proposition 2.1(iv)).
- (c) $d_4 < 2d_1$. Let d_{\min} be the minimum value of d for which $\tilde{B}(2, d, 4) \neq \emptyset$. Then, by Propositions 2.1 and 2.4(iii), $d_4 \leq d_{\min} \leq 2d_1$. If $d_{\min} < 2d_1$, then $B(2, d, 4) \neq \emptyset$ if and only if $d \geq d_{\min}$. If $d_{\min} = 2d_1$, the situation is the same as in case (b).

Example 2.8. If C is a Petri curve of genus g , we have $d_r = g + r - \lfloor \frac{g}{r+1} \rfloor$. It follows that, if g is even, then $d_4 > 2d_1$ for $g \leq 8$. For $g = 4, 6, 8$, case (a) applies and $B(2, d, 4) \neq \emptyset$ if and only if $d \geq 2d_1 + 1$. If $g = 10, 12, 14$, then case (b) applies and it may happen that $B(2, 2d_1, 4) \neq \emptyset$. The case $g = 10$ will be discussed fully in section 4.

Example 2.9. If C is a smooth plane curve of degree $\delta \geq 5$, then $d_1 = \delta - 1$ and $d_4 = 2\delta - 1$, so we are in case (a). Moreover there exist infinitely many line bundles of degree d_1 with $h^0 = 2$, so $\tilde{B}(2, d, 4) \neq \emptyset$ if and only if $d \geq 2\delta - 2$ and $B(2, d, 4) \neq \emptyset$ if and only if $d \geq 2\delta - 1$.

Example 2.10. If C is a curve of Clifford dimension ≥ 4 (i.e. none of d_1, d_2, d_3 computes $\text{Cliff}(C)$), then we are in case (c). In fact, d_r computes $\text{Cliff}(C)$ for some $r \geq 4$. By [10, Corollary 3.5], $d_r \geq 4r - 3 > 3r$. So

$$d_4 \leq d_r - r + 4 < 2d_r - 4r + 4 = 2 \text{Cliff}(C) + 4 < 2d_1.$$

If C has Clifford dimension 3, then C is an intersection of 2 cubics in \mathbb{P}^3 (see [21]) and has genus 10 with $\text{Cliff}(C) = 3$. It follows that $d_1 = 6$ and $d_4 = 12$, so we are in case (b).

3. BUNDLES OF DEGREE d_4

In this section, we consider the case where $d_4 \leq 2d_1$ and $d_E = d_4$ and state and prove our first main theorem.

Lemma 3.1. *Suppose $d_4 \leq 2d_1$ and $E \in B(2, d_4, 4)$, then*

- $h^0(E) = 4$;
- $h^0(\det E) = 5$ and $\det E$ is generated;
- E is generated;
- the canonical homomorphism $\bigwedge^2 H^0(E) \rightarrow H^0(\det E)$ is surjective;
- $D_{H^0(E)}(E) \cong E$.

Proof. Suppose $E \in B(2, d_4, 4)$ with $h^0(E) = 2 + s$. By Proposition 2.4(i), we know that $h^0(L) \leq 1$ for every line subbundle L of E . It follows from [26, Lemma 3.9] that $h^0(\det E) \geq 2s + 1$ and therefore $d_E = d_{\det E} \geq d_{2s}$. This is a contradiction if $s > 2$; so $h^0(E) = 4$. Proposition 2.4(ii) implies that $h^0(\det E) \geq 5$ and that $d_{\det E'} \geq d_4$. Since $d_E = d_4$, this shows that $h^0(\det E) = 5$ and $\det E$ is generated; moreover $E' = E$ and E is generated. It follows from (6) that $h^0(F) > 0$. The remaining parts of the lemma now follow from Remark 2.5 and (6). \square

Theorem 3.2. *Suppose $d_4 \leq 2d_1$. Then*

- (i) *if $B(2, d_4, 4) \neq \emptyset$, there exists a line bundle $M \in B(1, d_4, 5)$ such that $\phi_M(C)$ is contained in a quadric;*
- (ii) *if $d_4 < 2d_1$ and there exists $M \in B(1, d_4, 5)$ such that $\phi_M(C)$ is contained in a quadric, then $B(2, d_4, 4) \neq \emptyset$.*

Proof. (i) Let $E \in B(2, d_4, 4)$. By Lemma 3.1, E is generated with $h^0(E) = 4$, so we have a morphism

$$\phi_E : C \longrightarrow \mathrm{Gr}(2, 4) \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}(\bigwedge^2 H^0(E)^*).$$

The line bundle $\det E$ is also generated and $h^0(\det E) = 5$, so we have a morphism

$$\phi_{\det E} : C \longrightarrow \mathbb{P}(H^0(\det E)^*).$$

Moreover the canonical homomorphism $\bigwedge^2 H^0(E) \rightarrow H^0(\det E)$ is surjective, so there is a canonical embedding of $\mathbb{P}(H^0(\det E)^*)$ in $\mathbb{P}(\bigwedge^2 H^0(E)^*)$ as a hyperplane, giving a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C & \xrightarrow{\phi_E} & \mathbb{P}(\bigwedge^2 H^0(E)^*) = \mathbb{P}^5 \\ \parallel & & \cup \\ C & \xrightarrow{\phi_{\det E}} & \mathbb{P}(H^0(\det E)^*) = \mathbb{P}^4. \end{array}$$

It follows that $\phi_{\det E}(C)$ is contained in the quadric $\mathrm{Gr}(2, 4) \cap \mathbb{P}^4$.

(ii) Suppose that M satisfies the hypothesis of (ii) and let q be a quadric containing $\phi_M(C)$ defined by an element $[q]$ of the kernel of the canonical map

$$(8) \quad \psi : S^2 H^0(M) \longrightarrow H^0(M^2).$$

We can choose a linear subspace W of $H^0(M)$ of dimension 3 such that W generates M and the kernel N of the linear map $W \otimes H^0(M) \rightarrow H^0(M^2)$ has dimension ≥ 4 . For this, first choose a line ℓ on q which does not meet $\phi_M(C)$ (a simple dimensional calculation shows that such lines exist). Now let W be the 3-dimensional subspace of $H^0(M)$ which annihilates the 2-dimensional subspace of $H^0(M)^*$ defined by ℓ . The fact that ℓ does not meet $\phi_M(C)$ implies that W generates M , while the fact that ℓ lies on q implies that the image of $W \otimes H^0(M)$ in $S^2 H^0(M)$ contains $[q]$. It follows that the image of N in $S^2 H^0(M)$ contains $[q]$. Since the kernel of the map $N \rightarrow S^2 H^0(M)$ is $\bigwedge^2 W$, it follows at once that $\dim N \geq 4$.

Now define E^* to be the kernel of the evaluation map $W \otimes \mathcal{O} \rightarrow M$, so that we have an exact sequence

$$(9) \quad 0 \longrightarrow E^* \longrightarrow W \otimes \mathcal{O} \longrightarrow M \longrightarrow 0$$

and $\det E \cong M$. Tensoring (9) by M and recalling that $E^* \otimes M \cong E$, we obtain

$$(10) \quad 0 \longrightarrow E \longrightarrow W \otimes M \longrightarrow M^2 \longrightarrow 0.$$

So $H^0(E) \cong N$ and $h^0(E) \geq 4$. By (9), $h^0(E^*) = 0$ and E is generated, so any quotient line bundle L of E has $h^0(L) \geq 2$. So $d_L \geq d_1$ and E is stable. \square

Remark 3.3. (i) If $d_4 = 2d_1$, the argument of (ii) is still valid except that there is now the possibility that E is strictly semistable. In this case, we have an exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow L \longrightarrow E \longrightarrow L' \longrightarrow 0,$$

with L, L' of degree d_1 with $h^0(L) = h^0(L') = 2$; moreover $L \otimes L' \cong M$. If $L \cong L'$ and C is Petri, this implies that $h^1(M) = 0$ and hence $h^0(M) \leq 4$ since $2d_1 \leq g + 3$; this is a contradiction. For a general curve of even genus $g \geq 4$, Voisin has shown [30, Proposition 4.1(i)] that, if $L \not\cong L'$, then $h^1(L \otimes L') = 1$; since $d_{L \otimes L'} = 2d_1 = g + 2$, it follows that $h^0(L \otimes L') = 4$, again a contradiction. The condition $d_4 = 2d_1$ holds for general curves of genera 10, 12 and 14, so in these cases we can say that $B(2, g+2, 4) \neq \emptyset$ if and only if there exists $M \in B(1, g+2, 5)$ such that $\phi_M(C)$ is contained in a quadric.

(ii) Suppose $d_4 = 2d_1$, $M \in B(1, d_4, 5)$ and $\phi_M(C)$ is contained in a quadric q . Then q cannot have rank ≤ 2 since $\phi_M(C)$ is non-degenerate. If q has rank 3 or 4, then $M \cong L \otimes L'$ with $h^0(L) = h^0(L') = 2$ (the line bundles L and L' correspond to the two systems of planes lying on q when the rank is 4; when the rank is 3, we have only one system of planes and $L \cong L'$). It follows that, if $M \not\cong L \otimes L'$, then $\phi_M(C)$ cannot be contained in a quadric of rank ≤ 4 . Since every pencil of quadrics in \mathbb{P}^4 contains a member of rank ≤ 4 , this means that, in this case, any quadric containing $\phi_M(C)$ is unique and has rank 5. When C is Petri, $\phi_M(C)$ can never be contained in a quadric of rank 3, since as we have seen, $M \cong L^2$ with $h^0(L) \geq 2$ implies $h^1(M) = 0$ and hence $h^0(M) \leq 4$.

(iii) It is of interest to note that the kernel of the map ψ of (8) can be identified with the Koszul cohomology group $K_{1,1}(C, M)$.

Remark 3.4. Suppose $d_4 < 2d_1$, let $E \in B(2, d_4, 4)$ and write $M = \det E$. For any subspace V of $H^0(E)$ of dimension 3 which generates E , we have an exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow M^* \longrightarrow V \otimes \mathcal{O} \longrightarrow E \longrightarrow 0.$$

Dualising and using the fact that $h^0(E^*) = 0$, we see that V^* is a subspace of $H^0(M)$. Now tensoring by M and writing $W = V^*$ yields a sequence (10). It follows that $H^0(E)$ can be identified with the kernel N of the map $W \otimes H^0(M) \rightarrow H^0(M^2)$. The image of N in $S^2 H^0(M)$ has dimension 1 and therefore coincides with the kernel of the map ψ of (8), which defines the unique quadric q on which $\phi_M(C)$ lies (compare Remark 3.3(ii)). As in the proof of Theorem 3.2, we see that W corresponds to a line ℓ on q not meeting $\phi_M(C)$ and also that we can recover (E, V) from (M, ℓ) . Thus we obtain a bijective correspondence between the sets

$$T_1 := \{(E, V) | E \in B(2, d_4, 4), V \subset H^0(E), \dim V = 3, V \text{ generates } E\}$$

and

$$T_2 := \{(M, \ell) | M \in B(1, d_4, 5), \phi_M(C) \subset q, \ell \text{ a line on } q \text{ not meeting } \phi_M(C)\}.$$

The sets T_1, T_2 have natural structures of quasi-projective variety and the bijective correspondence then becomes an isomorphism $f : T_1 \rightarrow T_2$. The subvarieties of T_1, T_2 corresponding to fixed E and M respectively are (if non-empty) both 3-dimensional irreducible quasi-projective varieties. Note further that $f(E, V) = (\det E, \ell)$ for some ℓ . It follows that f induces an embedding of $B(2, d_4, 4)$ in $B(1, d_4, 5)$.

If $d_4 = 2d_1$, the same argument works, but we must now exclude from T_1 those (E, V) for which $\det E \cong L \otimes L'$ and from T_2 those (M, ℓ) for which $M \cong L \otimes L'$, where in both cases $h^0(L) = h^0(L') = 2$.

Remark 3.5. If d_1 computes $\text{Cliff}(C)$ and $d_4 < 2d_1$, then any $E \in B(2, d_4, 4)$ has $\gamma(E) < \text{Cliff}(C)$. Moreover, by Corollary 2.6, $\gamma(E) = \text{Cliff}_2(C)$. So this is a possible source of examples for which $\text{Cliff}_2(C) < \text{Cliff}(C)$.

Remark 3.6. For a Petri curve C , the expected dimension of $B(2, d_4, 4)$ is

$$\beta(2, d_4, 4) = 4g - 3 - 4(4 - d_4 + 2g - 2).$$

Substituting $d_4 = g + 4 - \left\lfloor \frac{g}{5} \right\rfloor$, we obtain

$$\beta(2, d_4, 4) = 5 - 4 \left\lfloor \frac{g}{5} \right\rfloor.$$

For $g \geq 10$, this is negative and also $d_4 \leq 2d_1$. If we fix $M \in B(1, d_4, 5)$, we have $h^1(M) \geq 2$ since $d_4 \leq g + 2$. Osserman's result [25, Theorem 1.3] gives a lower bound

$$\beta(2, d_4, 4) - g + 12 = 17 - g - 4 \left\lfloor \frac{g}{5} \right\rfloor$$

for the dimension of the variety $\{E \in B(2, d_4, 4) \mid \det E \cong M\}$, which is still negative. So, if $B(2, d_4, 4) \neq \emptyset$, this would show that Osserman's bound is not sharp even in the case where $h^1(M) = 2$.

In many cases, we do however have an upper bound for $\dim B(2, d_4, 4)$.

Proposition 3.7. *Suppose C is a Petri curve and either $d_4 < 2d_1$ or $d_4 = 2d_1$ and no $M \in B(1, d_4, 5)$ has the form $M \cong L \otimes L'$ with $h^0(L) = h^0(L') = 2$. Then*

$$\dim B(2, d_4, 4) \leq g - 5 \left\lfloor \frac{g}{5} \right\rfloor.$$

Proof. By Remark 3.4, we have

$$\dim B(2, d_4, 4) \leq \dim B(1, d_4, 5) = g - 5 \left\lfloor \frac{g}{5} \right\rfloor.$$

□

This holds in particular for any Petri curve of genus 11, 13 or ≥ 15 since then $d_4 < 2d_1$. It holds also for the general curve of genus 10, 12 or 14 by Remark 3.3.

4. THE CASE $g = 10$

In this section, we prove the original main theorem of this paper as an application of Theorem 3.2.

Theorem 4.1.

(i) Let C be a general curve of genus 10. Then

$$B(2, d, 4) \neq \emptyset \iff d \geq 13 \iff \beta(2, d, 4) \geq 0.$$

(ii) There exist Petri curves of genus 10 for which $B(2, 12, 4) \neq \emptyset$. Moreover $\beta(2, 12, 4) < 0$.

Proof. (i) For a general curve of genus 10, we have $d_1 = 6$ and $d_4 = 12$; moreover, there exist non-isomorphic line bundles of degree 6 with $h^0 = 2$ (in fact, by Castelnuovo's formula [3, Ch V, formula (1.2)], there are precisely 42 isomorphism classes of such bundles). It follows from Propositions 2.1 and 2.4 that $B(2, d, 4) = \emptyset$ for $d < 12$ and $B(2, d, 4) \neq \emptyset$ for $d > 12$. It remains to consider $B(2, 12, 4)$.

Suppose that $B(2, 12, 4) \neq \emptyset$. Then, by Theorem 3.2(i), there exists a line bundle $M \in B(1, 12, 5)$ such that $\phi_M(C)$ is contained in a quadric, in other words the map ψ of (8) is not injective. Since $S^2 H^0(M)$ and $H^0(M^2)$ both have dimension 15 (the first since $h^0(M) = 5$, the second by Riemann-Roch), this means that ψ is not surjective. However, for a general curve C , ψ is always surjective [30, Proposition 4.2]. Hence $B(2, 12, 4) = \emptyset$.

Finally $\beta(2, d, 4) = 4d - 51 \geq 0 \iff d \geq 13$.

(ii) For any genus g , there exists a Petri curve C which lies on a K3 surface S and whose class generates $\text{Pic } S$ [20]. For g even, $g \geq 10$, it follows from the proofs of [30, Propositions 4.1, 4.12] that the hypotheses of [30, 3.1] are satisfied. Now let $M \in B(1, 12, 5)$. Then, by [30, Theorem 0.3, Proposition 3.2] (our M becomes $K_C - L$ in Voisin's notation) (see also [31]), the map ψ is not surjective. When $g = 10$, this implies as above that ψ is not injective and so $\phi_M(C)$ lies on a quadric. It follows from Theorem 3.2(ii) and Remark 3.3 that $B(2, 12, 4) \neq \emptyset$. Finally, $\beta(2, 12, 4) = -3 < 0$. \square

Proposition 4.2. Let C be a general curve of genus 10. Then there exists a stable bundle E computing $\text{Cliff}_2(C)$ if and only if there exist line bundles M, M' with

$$(11) \quad d_M = d_{M'} = 12, \quad h^0(M) = h^0(M') = 5$$

such that

$$(12) \quad H^0(M) \otimes H^0(M') \rightarrow H^0(M \otimes M')$$

is not surjective.

Proof. We know already that, for a general curve of genus 10, $\text{Cliff}_2(C) = \text{Cliff}(C) = 4$ (see [17, Proposition 3.8]). Theorem 4.1 shows that a stable bundle E of rank 2 with $h^0(E) = 4$ has $\gamma(E) \geq \frac{9}{2}$. Thus, if E is a stable bundle computing $\text{Cliff}_2(C)$, we must have $h^0(E) = 2 + s$ with $s \geq 3$; moreover, by definition of $\text{Cliff}_2(C)$, $d_E \leq 2g - 2 = 18$. If E has no line subbundle with $h^0(L) \geq 2$, then, by [26, Lemma 3.9],

$$d_E \geq d_{2s} \geq d_6 + 2s - 6 = 9 + 2s$$

and so $\gamma(E) \geq \frac{9}{2}$ again. On the other hand, if E has a line subbundle L with $h^0(L) \geq 3$, then, by stability, $d_E > 2d_L \geq 2d_2 = 18$, a contradiction. It follows that E can be expressed as a non-trivial extension

$$(13) \quad 0 \rightarrow L \rightarrow E \rightarrow M \rightarrow 0,$$

where $h^0(L) = 2$ and hence $d_L \geq d_1 = 6$. We therefore require $d_{s-1} \leq d_M \leq 12$. Since $d_4 = 12$, this implies $s \leq 5$. The values $s = 3$ and $s = 4$ give $d_M \geq 9$ and $d_M \geq 11$ respectively and a simple calculation gives $\gamma(E) \geq \frac{9}{2}$ once more. The only remaining possibility is $s = 5$, in which case we could have $\gamma(E) = 4$ if all the above inequalities are equalities. Writing $M' = K \otimes L^*$, this is equivalent to (11). Moreover $h^0(E) = 7$, so all the sections of M lift to E ; it follows that the class of the extension (13) belongs to the kernel of the canonical map

$$H^1(M^* \otimes L) \rightarrow \text{Hom}(H^0(M), H^1(L)).$$

Thus this map is not injective. Dualising, we see that (12) is not surjective.

Conversely, suppose M and M' exist satisfying (10) such that (12) is not surjective. Then, if we write $L = K \otimes M'^*$, there exists a non-trivial extension (13) with $h^0(E) = 7$. Then $\gamma(E) = 4$ and it is easy to check that E is stable. \square

It is an interesting question as to whether line bundles M, M' as in Proposition 4.2 can exist. Note that, when $M = M'$, (12) is equivalent to asserting that the map ψ of (8) is not surjective. This cannot happen on a general curve of genus 10 by [30, Proposition 4.2].

5. CURVES OF ODD GENUS

Let C be a Petri curve of odd genus $g \geq 3$. Note that, for such a curve, $d_1 = \frac{g+3}{2}$, so

$$\beta(1, d_1, 2) = g - 2 \left(2 - \frac{g+3}{2} + g - 1 \right) = 1.$$

There are therefore infinitely many non-isomorphic line bundles L of degree d_1 with $h^0(L) = 2$.

For $g = 3$, we have $d_1 = 3, d_4 = 7$, so we are in case (a) of Remark 2.7 and

- $\tilde{B}(2, d, 4) \neq \emptyset$ if and only if $d \geq 6$.
- $B(2, d, 4) \neq \emptyset$ if and only if $d \geq 7$.

For $g = 5, 7$ and 9 , we are in case (b) with $d_4 = g + 3 = 2d_1$.

Proposition 5.1. *Let C be a Petri curve of genus $g = 5, 7$ or 9 . Then*

- (i) $\tilde{B}(2, d, 4) \neq \emptyset$ if and only if $d \geq g + 3$;
- (ii) $B(2, d, 4) \neq \emptyset$ if $d \geq g + 4$;
- (iii) if $g = 5$, $B(2, d, 4) \neq \emptyset$ if and only if $d \geq 8$; moreover, if $E \in B(2, 8, 4)$, then $\det E \cong K$ and $\dim B(2, 8, 4) = 2$.

Proof. (i) and (ii). Since $d_4 = 2d_1$ and there are infinitely many non-isomorphic line bundles L of degree d_1 with $h^0(L) = 2$, it follows from Propositions 2.1 and 2.4 that (i) and (ii) hold.

(iii) Suppose now $g = 5$ and $E \in B(2, 8, 4)$; then by Lemma 3.1, $h^0(\det E) = 5$. It follows at once that $\det E \cong K$. The other parts of (iii) now follow from [4]. \square

Remark 5.2. For $g = 5$, the strictly semistable locus $\tilde{B}(2, 8, 4) \setminus B(2, 8, 4)$ is isomorphic to $S^2B(1, 4, 2)$ and therefore has dimension 2. Thus $\tilde{B}(2, 8, 4)$ has two components, each of dimension 2, which intersect in a subvariety of dimension 1 (the points of this subvariety are given by bundles of the form $L \oplus (K \otimes L^*)$ with $L \in B(1, 4, 2)$). On the other hand, $\beta(2, 8, 4) = 1$.

Remark 5.3. For $g = 7$ and $g = 9$, the argument from [4] does not apply. For any $M \in B(1, g+3, 5)$, we have $h^0(M^2) = g+7$. For $g = 7$, it follows that the map ψ of (8) cannot be injective, so $\phi_M(C)$ is contained in a quadric. However, since $\beta(1, 10, 5) = 2$, it is possible that, for all $M \in B(1, 10, 5)$, $M \cong L \otimes L'$ for some $L, L' \in B(1, 5, 2)$ and the method of Theorem 3.2 may yield only strictly semistable bundles. For $g = 9$, we have $\beta(1, 12, 5) = 4$, so there exist $M \in B(1, 12, 5)$ which are not of the form $L \otimes L'$. However, we now have $h^0(M^2) = 16$, so $\phi_M(C)$ may not be contained in a quadric and again the argument of Theorem 3.2 and Remark 3.3 may not yield any bundles in $B(2, 12, 4)$.

Remark 5.4. If $g \geq 11$, we are in case (c) and $d_4 < 2d_1$. It follows that any $E \in B(2, d_4, 4)$ has $\gamma(E) < \text{Cliff}(C)$. Moreover, by [17, Theorem 5.2], $\gamma(E) = \text{Cliff}_2(C)$. In particular, in genus 11, we have $d_1 = 7$ and $d_4 = 13$. According to Theorem 3.2, $B(2, 13, 4) \neq \emptyset$ if and only if there is a non-degenerate morphism $C \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^4$ of degree 13 whose image is contained in a quadric. It is an interesting question to determine whether this is true for all Petri curves of genus 11, for some but not all Petri curves or never (for further developments, see section 7).

6. COHERENT SYSTEMS

We recall that a *coherent system* of type (n, d, k) on C is a pair (E, V) , where E is a vector bundle of rank n and degree d and V is a k -dimensional subspace of $H^0(E)$. For any real number $\alpha > 0$, the coherent system is α -stable if, for every proper subsystem (F, W) , with F of rank r ,

$$\frac{d_F}{r} + \alpha \frac{\dim W}{r} < \frac{d}{n} + \alpha \frac{k}{n}.$$

There exists a coarse moduli space $G(\alpha; n, d, k)$ for the α -stable coherent systems of type (n, d, k) (see [5] for a discussion of the general theory of coherent systems on curves).

A possible way of constructing bundles in $B(2, d, 4)$ is to construct coherent systems of type $(2, d, 4)$ and then use the methods of [5] to show that the underlying bundles are stable. It turns out that this doesn't help with the problem considered earlier, but one still obtains interesting results by interpreting the problem in terms of coherent systems.

We start by recalling a definition from [6]:

$$U(n, d, k) := \{(E, V) \mid (E, V) \in G(\alpha; n, d, k) \text{ for all } \alpha > 0 \text{ and } E \text{ is stable}\}.$$

Proposition 6.1. *Suppose $d \leq 2d_1 + 1$ and (E, V) is a coherent system of type $(2, d, 4)$. The following are equivalent:*

- (i) $(E, V) \in G(\alpha; 2, d, 4)$ for some $\alpha > 0$;

- (ii) E is stable;
- (iii) $(E, V) \in U(2, d, 4)$.

Proof. (i) \Rightarrow (ii). If (E, V) is α -stable and L is a subbundle with $d_L \geq \frac{d}{2}$, then $d_{E/L} \leq d_1$, so $h^0(E/L) \leq 2$ and hence $\dim(H^0(L) \cap V) \geq 2$. This contradicts the α -stability of (E, V) , proving that E is stable.

(ii) \Rightarrow (iii). Every line subbundle L of E has degree $\leq d_1$ and hence $h^0(L) \leq 2$. It follows that (E, V) is α -stable for all $\alpha > 0$.

(iii) \Rightarrow (i) is obvious. \square

Remark 6.2. One can show easily that, under the hypotheses of Proposition 6.1, there are no actual critical values in the sense of [5, Definition 2.4].

Remark 6.3. On a general curve of genus $g \geq 3$, or more generally whenever d_1 computes $\text{Cliff}(C)$, Proposition 6.1 is proved for $d < 2d_1$ in [8, Theorem 1.1].

To handle coherent systems whose degree is greater than $2d_1 + 1$, the following lemma will be useful.

Lemma 6.4. *Let $(L_1, V_1), (L_2, V_2)$ be coherent systems of type $(1, d_L, 2)$ and*

$$0 \longrightarrow L_1 \oplus L_2 \longrightarrow E \longrightarrow \tau \longrightarrow 0$$

an extension with τ a torsion sheaf and E a stable bundle. Then

$$(E, V_1 \oplus V_2) \in U(2, d_E, 4).$$

Proof. Suppose (F, W) is a coherent subsystem of $(E, V_1 \oplus V_2)$ with F of rank 1. Then $W \subset V_1 \oplus V_2$, so $(F \cap (L_1 \oplus L_2), W)$ is a coherent subsystem of $(L_1 \oplus L_2, V_1 \oplus V_2)$; it follows that $\dim W \leq 2$. On the other hand, by stability of E , $d_F < \frac{d_E}{2}$. So $(E, V_1 \oplus V_2)$ is α -stable for all $\alpha > 0$. \square

Remark 6.5. The stable bundles E constructed in the proof of Proposition 2.1(ii) all satisfy the conditions of Lemma 6.4 and therefore give rise to coherent systems $(E, V) \in U(2, d_E, 4)$.

We can now interpret our results in terms of coherent systems, beginning with the case $g = 2$.

Theorem 6.6. *Let C be a curve of genus 2. Then*

- (i) if $d \leq 5$, then $G(\alpha; 2, d, 4) = \emptyset$ for all $\alpha > 0$;
- (ii) if $d \geq 6$, then $U(2, d, 4) \neq \emptyset$.

Proof. (i) follows at once from Propositions 2.3 and 6.1.

(ii) For $d \geq 7$, this follows from Proposition 2.1(ii) and Remark 6.5. For $d = 6$, (E, V) can be constructed from the sequence (4) with E stable. Any line subbundle L' of E has degree $d_{L'} \leq 2$ and therefore $h^0(L') \leq 2$; hence $(E, V) \in U(2, 6, 4)$. \square

Remark 6.7. For $d \leq 3$ and $d \geq 6$, this is proved in [6]; for $d = 4$ and $d = 5$, the result in [6] is slightly weaker than ours.

Theorem 6.8. *For any curve C ,*

- (i) $U(2, d, 4) \neq \emptyset$ if $d \geq 2d_1 + 3$;
- (ii) *if there exist two non-isomorphic line bundles L_1, L_2 of degree d_1 with $h^0(L_i) = 2$, then $U(2, d, 4) \neq \emptyset$ for $d \geq 2d_1 + 1$;*
- (iii) *if $e \leq 2d_1$ and $B(2, e, 4) \neq \emptyset$, then $U(2, d, 4) \neq \emptyset$ for $d \geq e$;*
- (iv) *if $d < \min\{2d_1, d_4\}$, then $G(\alpha; 2, d, 4) = \emptyset$ for all $\alpha > 0$.*

Proof. (i) and (ii) follow from Proposition 2.1(ii) and Remark 6.5.

(iii) We need only prove that $U(2, e, 4)$ and $U(2, e + 1, 4)$ are non-empty, since the results for $d \geq e + 2$ can then be obtained by tensoring by effective line bundles. For these cases, non-emptiness follows from Propositions 2.1(iv) and 6.1.

(iv) follows from Propositions 2.4(iii) and 6.1. □

Remark 6.9. Theorem 6.8(ii) was proved for a general curve by Teixidor using degeneration methods [29].

Theorem 6.10. *Suppose $d_4 \leq 2d_1$. Then*

- (i) *if $G(\alpha; 2, d_4, 4) \neq \emptyset$ for some $\alpha > 0$, there exists a line bundle $M \in B(1, d_4, 5)$ such that $\phi_M(C)$ is contained in a quadric;*
- (ii) *if $d_4 < 2d_1$ and there exists $M \in B(1, d_4, 5)$ such that $\phi_M(C)$ is contained in a quadric, then $U(2, d_4, 4) \neq \emptyset$.*

Proof. This follows at once from Theorem 3.2 and Proposition 6.1. □

Theorem 6.11. *Let C be a general curve of genus 10. Then*

- (i) $U(2, d, 4) \neq \emptyset$ if $d \geq 13$;
- (ii) $G(\alpha; 2, 12, 4) = \emptyset$ for all $\alpha > 0$.

However

- (iii) *there exist Petri curves of genus 10 for which $U(2, 12, 4) \neq \emptyset$.*

Proof. (i) is a special case of Theorem 6.8(ii).

(ii) and (iii) follow from Theorem 4.1 and Proposition 6.1. □

7. POSTSCRIPT

In this postscript, added in March 2011, we comment on some remarkable developments which have taken place since the body of the paper was completed in August 2010.

These developments concern the construction of bundles providing counter-examples to Mercat's conjecture and relating them to Koszul cohomology, the maximal rank conjecture and the geometry of the moduli space of curves [11, 18, 19, 12]. In particular many examples of bundles of rank 2 have been constructed which contradict Mercat's conjecture, all of which involve the non-injectivity of the map ψ of (8). All the curves involved lie on K3 surfaces and it remains possible that $\text{Cliff}_2(C) = \text{Cliff}(C)$ for the general curve of any genus. In particular, for a general curve of genus $g = 11$, it

is proved in [12, Theorem 5.1] that $\text{Cliff}_2(C) = \text{Cliff}(C)$; on the other hand, there exist curves of genus 11 for which $\text{Cliff}(C)$ takes its maximal value 5 with $\text{Cliff}_2(C) < \text{Cliff}(C)$ [11, Theorem 1.4]. This does not completely answer the question raised in Remark 5.4 since we do not know whether any of the latter curves can be Petri.

For a general curve of any odd genus, it is proved in [11, Theorem 1.1] that $B(2, g + 3, 4)$ is non-empty. Thus the result described in Remark 2.2 can be improved to state that, for a general curve of any genus, $B(2, g + 3, 4) \neq \emptyset$ if $d \geq g + 3$. Note here that the condition $d \geq g + 3$ is equivalent to $\beta(2, d, 4) \geq 0$. For $g = 7$ and $g = 9$, we have $d_4 = g + 3$, so in these cases

$$B(2, d, 4) \neq \emptyset \iff d \geq g + 3,$$

improving the result of Proposition 5.1. In fact, [11, Theorem 1.3] allows us to go further. Again, for a general curve of any odd genus, the locus in $B(1, g+3, 5)$ consisting of those M for which (8) is not injective has a component of dimension 2 whose general point M is not of the form $L \otimes L'$ with $L, L' \in B(1, d_1, 2)$ (note that $d_1 = \frac{g+3}{2}$). By the last paragraph of Remark 3.4, this gives a component of dimension 2 of $B(2, g + 3, 4)$. This resolves the issues raised in Remark 5.3.

In the case $g = 7$, a stronger result can be proved very simply for any Petri curve, using the fact that all classical Brill-Noether loci of positive dimension are irreducible. Consider the irreducible variety $V = B(1, 5, 2) \times B(1, 5, 2)$ of dimension 2. Note that, if $(L, L') \in V$, then $h^0(L \otimes L') = 4$ (see [19, Lemma 2.10] for a proof). It follows by semicontinuity that $h^0(L \otimes L') \leq 4$ (hence $= 4$ by the base-point free pencil trick) for the general point (L, L') of V . Since $B(1, 10, 5)$ also has dimension 2, it follows that the general $M \in B(1, 10, 5)$ is not of the form $L \otimes L'$ for $(L, L') \in B(1, 5, 2)$. It follows then from Remarks 3.4 and 5.3 and the irreducibility of $B(1, 10, 5)$ that $B(2, 10, 4)$ is irreducible of dimension 2.

Finally, we are grateful to Gavril Farkas for demonstrating to us that the answer to the question raised at the end of section 4 is the expected one, namely that on a general curve C of genus 10, there do not exist line bundles $M, M' \in B(1, 12, 5)$ such that the multiplication map (12) is not surjective. This implies, by Proposition 4.2, that there are no stable bundles on C computing $\text{Cliff}_2(C)$. The proof runs as follows. Let \mathcal{M} denote the moduli space of curves of genus 10 and let $\mathcal{G}_{10,6}^1$ be the Hurwitz scheme parameterising pairs (C, L) , where C is a curve of genus 10 and $L \in B(1, 6, 2)$. The fibre product $X := \mathcal{G}_{10,6}^1 \times_{\mathcal{M}} \mathcal{G}_{10,6}^1$ then parameterises triples (C, L, L') with $L, L' \in B(1, 6, 2)$ or equivalently, by duality, triples (C, M, M') with $M, M' \in B(1, 12, 5)$. The scheme $X \setminus \Delta$, where Δ denotes the diagonal, parametrises morphisms $C \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ of bidegree $(6, 6)$ which are birational onto their image. It follows that $X \setminus \Delta$ is irreducible. Now suppose that (12) fails to be surjective for some $M \neq M'$ on every curve C of genus 10. Then, since $X \setminus \Delta$ is irreducible and the generic fibre of $X \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ is finite, (12) fails to be surjective for every pair $M \neq M'$; hence (8) fails to be surjective for some M on any curve in the branch locus of $\mathcal{G}_{10,6}^1$. This branch locus coincides with the Gieseker-Petri locus $GP_{10,6}^1$, which is known to be a divisor in \mathcal{M} , while the locus of curves which admit a line bundle M with (8) not surjective is also a divisor, which coincides with the irreducible divisor \mathcal{K}_{10} of curves which lie on K3 surfaces. So we have $GP_{10,6}^1 \subset \mathcal{K}_{10}$ and these two divisors must coincide set-theoretically. This is a

contradiction since the slopes of these divisors are known (see [9] for $GP_{10,6}^1$ (where it is denoted by E_6^1) and [13] for \mathcal{K}_{10}) and are different (in fact \mathcal{K}_{10} is the unique divisor in \mathcal{M} having slope contradicting the slope conjecture of Harris and Morrison). This completes the proof and demonstrates again the close connection between higher rank Brill-Noether theory and the geometry of the moduli space of curves.

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